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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:22:27 ON 02 APR 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:22:41 ON 02 APR 2003

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 14111 S L1 FULL
L3 306266 S SALICYLIC ACID OR PHENOL
L4 309626 S SALICYLIC ACID OR PHENOL OR RESORCINOL
L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L6 50 S L5
L7 74509 S L5 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:26:05 ON 02 APR 2003

L8 295014 S SALICYLIC ACID OR PHENOL OR RESORCINOL
L9 109175 S POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL OR POLYOXYETHYLENE OR MACROGOL OR POLYETH
L10 4746 S L8 AND L9
L11 2427 S L8 (P) L9
L12 144 S L11 AND (SKIN? OR DERMAT? OR COSMET?)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:58:09 ON 02 APR 2003

L13 11073 S L8 (P) L9
L14 2753 S L13 AND (SKIN? OR DERMAT? OR COSMET?)
L15 270 S L13 (P) (SKIN? OR DERMAT? OR COSMET?)
L16 116 S L15 NOT PY>=1999

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L14 ANSWER 1 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:632284 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:154950

TITLE: Stabilized difloxacin injectable solution
INVENTOR(S): Frijlink, Hendrik W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., Neth.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
US 2003153581 A1 20030814 US 2003-346597 20030117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-352764P P 20020128

AB Disclosed is an antibacterial formulation suitable for injection into animals contg. 2-10 % wt./vol. difloxacin HCl, L-arginine base, propylene glycol, ethanol and/or benzyl alc., and water. The formulation is a soln. having a pH of 9 to 10. The formulation produces little or no tissue damage or irritation at the injection site. For example, an injection soln. contained difloxacin, cndtot. HCl 5.46, propylene glycol 30, benzyl alc. 5, ethanol 10, L-arginine 10, and water balance to 100 %.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 59-50-7, Chlorocresol 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 91296-86-5, Difloxacin hydrochloride 98106-17-3, Difloxacin

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (stabilized difloxacin injectable soln.)

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:591016 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:128030

TITLE: Method and polymer composition using carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for the treatment of gastrointestinal disease
INVENTOR(S): Melrose, Graham John Hamilton; Huxham, Andrew James; Tilbrook, Damon Matthew Goadby; Wyccoco, Vincent LeonardPATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemeq Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXX02DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
WO 2003061672 A1 20030731 WO 2003-AU39 20030117

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, C2, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, T2, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-53088 A 20020118
AU 2002-3271 A 20020628

AB The invention discloses a method for treatment of gastrointestinal disease by administering a polymeric antimicrobial agent comprising a deriv. of poly(2-propenal, 2-propenoic acid) formed by reaction between a poly(2-propenal, 2-propenoic acid) and an alc. or phenol to form protected carbonyl groups. The invention also relates to compn. for use in treatment of gastrointestinal disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 25322-68-3DP, Polyethylene glycol, reaction products with poly(2-propenal, 2-propenoic acid)

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for gastrointestinal disease treatment)

IT 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 108-95-2D, Phenol, derivs.

RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for gastrointestinal disease treatment)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7D, Polyvinyl acetate, partially hydrolyzed 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 62309-51-7, Propanol

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (carrier; carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for gastrointestinal disease treatment)

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:390756 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:390932

TITLE: Biodegradable bioadhesive controlled release system of nanoparticles for oral care products
INVENTOR(S): Shefer, Adi; Shefer, Shmuel David

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Salvona LLC, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
US 6565873 B1 20030520 US 2000-696120 200001025
WO 2002041765 A2 20020530 WO 2001-US51271 20011024
WO 2002041765 A3 20020906W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, C2, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, VZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, T2, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TGEP 1328257 A2 20030723 EP 2001-987574 20011024
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

US 2003147956 A1 20030807 US 2003-376761 20030228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-696120 A 200001025
WO 2001-US51271 W 20011024AB The present invention relates to a controlled release system useful for site specific delivery of biol. active ingredients or sensory markers, over an extended period of time, targeting biol. surfaces comprising the oral cavity and mucous membranes of various tissues, as well as the controlled release of the biol. active ingredients or sensory markers. The controlled release system of the present invention is a nanoparticle, having an av. particle diam. of 0.01-10 μ m, which comprises a biodegradable solid hydrophobic core and a bioadhesive/mucoadhesive pos. charged surface. The invention also relates to the use of the nano-particles of the present invention in consumer oral hygiene products, such as toothpaste or mouthwash, for treatment and prevention of periodontal disease. The nano-particles of the present invention are particularly effective for targeted controlled delivery of biol. active ingredients into the periodontal pocket. The present invention also provides synchronizing the release of the biol. active ingredient with that of the sensory markers to convey to the consumer the product performance and signal that a new application of the product is needed. A formulation contained water 74, candelilla wax 15, menthol 10, and cetylpyridinium chloride 1%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 54-64-8, Thimerosal 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 59-01-8, Kanamycin 60-54-8, Tetracycline 75-47-8, Iodoform 89-78-1, Menthol 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 123-03-5, CPC 127-65-1 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 9004-87-9, Polyethylene glycol isooctylphenyl ether 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 nonylphenyl ether 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies
 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, esters 32385-11-8, Sisomicin
 32986-56-4D, Tobramycin 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin 37517-28-5, Amikacin
 59995-64-1D, Thienamycin, derivs. 64221-86-9 106392-12-5, Polyethylene
 glycol-polypropylene glycol block copolymer
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (biodegradable bioadhesive controlled release system of nanoparticles
 for oral care products)

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:376377 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:390909
 TITLE: Pharmaceuticals containing amylin agonist peptides
 INVENTOR(S): L'italien, James; Stetsko, Gregg
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
 Ser. No. 5,262.
 CODEN: USXKCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003092606	A1	20030515	US 2002-159779	20020531
US 2001043934	A1	20011122	US 1998-5262	19980109
US 6410511	B2	20020625		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-35140P P 19970108
 US 1998-5262 A2 19980109

AB The present invention is concerned with a pharmaceutical formulation comprising an amylin agonist and optionally a buffer, a tonifier or stabilizer, and a preservative in a container, e.g., a vial, prefilled cartridge, prefilled syringe or disposable pen. This formulation may be in a liq., gel, solid or powder form for delivery, e.g., via nasal, pulmonary, oral, sublingual, buccal, transdermal, or parenteral routes. Formulations with biocompatible polymers and release modifiers, such as sugars, can facilitate controlled release after injection, minimizing the no. of administrations to a patient. These formulations maintain stability upon storage under refrigerated or room temp. conditions. Such formulations can be further combined with insulin for administration to a patient. Thus, a lyophilized formulation contained pramlintide 0.03-1.0, mannitol 5.0, and Polysorbate-80 0.02%, and water for injection qs to 100 ml.

IT 50-69-1, Ribose 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 69-79-4, Maltose 77-92-9, biological studies 87-89-8, Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 99-20-7, Trehalose 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-39-4, m-Cresol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 120-47-8, Ethylparaben 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 147-81-9, Arabinoxane 3458-28-4, Mannose 6131-90-4, Sodium acetate trihydrate 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9003-11-6 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-65-6, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 11061-68-0, Humulin 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 25322-68-3, PEG 75621-03-3, 3-[3-Cholamidopropyl]dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 151126-32-8, Pramintide
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceuticals contg. amylin agonists)

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154225 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:210299
 TITLE: Mucoadhesive erodible drug delivery device for controlled administration of pharmaceuticals and other active compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Moro, Daniel G.; Callahan, Howard; Nowotnik, David P.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Access Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
 CODEN: FIXX02

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003015748	A2	20030227	WO 2002-US26083	20020816
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
GW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003044446	A1	20030306	US 2001-931319	20010816
US 6585997	B2	20030701		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-931319 A 20010816
 AB The present invention relates to a layered pharmaceutical delivery device for the administration of pharmaceuticals or other active compds. to mucosal surfaces. The device may also be used by itself without the incorporation of a therapeutic. The device of the present invention consists of a water-sol. adhesive layer, a non-adhesive, biodegradable backing layer and one or more pharmaceuticals if desired in either or both layers. Upon application, the device adheres to the mucosal surface, providing protection to the treatment site and localized drug delivery. The "Residence Time", the length of time the device remains on the mucosal surface before complete erosion, can be easily regulated by modifications of the backing layer.

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-59-9, Cefaloridine 50-78-2, Aspirin 52-21-1, Prednisolone acetate 52-26-6, Morphine hydrochloride 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 53-86-1, Indometacin 54-64-8, Thimerosal 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 56-25-7, Cantharidin 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-62-5, Chlortetracycline 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-33-3, Promethazine hydrochloride 59-87-0, Nitrofurazone 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-12-1, Dibucaine hydrochloride 61-32-5, Meticillin 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 61-76-7, Phenylephrine hydrochloride 63-74-1, Sulfaquine 65-85-0, Benzocaine, biological studies 66-79-2, Oxacillin 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-41-7, Cycloserine 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 69-81-8, Carbazochrome 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 77-07-6, Levorphanol 79-11-8, Chloroacetic acid, biological studies 79-14-1,

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Glycolic acid, biological studies 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 84-80-0, Phytanodione 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-28-5, Monoglycol salicylate 89-83-8, Thymol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 97-53-0, Eugenol 103-92-8, Acetaminophen 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 127-69-5, Sulfoxazole 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 138-37-4, Homosulfamide 144-82-1, Sulfamethizole 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 153-18-4, Rutin 153-61-7, Cefalotin 154-21-2, Lincomycin 154-68-8, Tripeptenamine hydrochloride 359-83-1, Pentazocine 378-44-9, Betamethasone 426-13-1, Fluorometholone 437-44-5, Fentanyl 474-86-2, Equulin 515-64-0, Sulfisomidine 518-28-5, Podofilon 520-26-3, Hesperidin 522-48-5, Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride 530-78-9, Flufenamic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 586-60-7, Dyclonine 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1225-60-1, Isotrihopolydendrochloride 1229-35-2, Methildiazine hydrochloride 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1420-53-7, Codeine sulfate 1605-68-1, Taxane 2135-17-3, Flumetasone 2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate 2315-02-8, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 2438-74-2, Bufexamac 2840-44-6, Trimethylammonium bromide 3540-95-2, Fenpiprane 3715-90-0, Tramazolinehydrochloride 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5144-52-5, Naproxolone nitrate 5534-09-8 7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 8063-07-8, Camamycin 9000-65-2, Tragacanth gum 9002-04-4, Thrombin 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polycrylic acid 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 10101-52-7, Zincium silicate 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 15307-79-6, Diclofenac sodium 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 16488-49-5 17449-96-6, Clofexone 18046-21-4, Fentiazac 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18694-40-1, Mepirizol 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22131-79-9, Alclofenac 22204-53-1, Naproxen 24561-10-2, Piperocaine hydrochloride 25322-68-3, Polylethylene glycol 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 34148-01-1, Clidanac 34645-84-6, Fenclofenac 35941-71-0, Tiaramide hydrochloride 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 37205-61-1, Protease inhibitor 38194-50-2, Sulindac 39809-25-1, Penciclovir 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 51460-26-5, Carbazochrome sodium sulfonate 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 52549-17-4, Pranoprofen 53902-12-8, Tranilast 57775-29-8, Carazolol 58581-89-8, Azelastine 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 64706-54-3, Bepridil 69302-57-8, Amlexanox 68844-77-9, Astemizole 69372-19-6, PEmirolast 73080-51-0, Repirinast 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 83150-76-9, Octreotide 86880-51-5, Epanolol 124832-26-4, Valacyclovir
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (mucoadhesive erodible drug delivery device for controlled administration of pharmaceuticals and other active compds.)

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133801 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:175899
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions for buccal delivery of pain relief medications
 INVENTOR(S): Modi, Pankaj
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gars
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,451,206.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003035931	A1	20030220	US 2002-222699	20020816
US 6426367	B1	20020820	US 1999-251164	19990217
US 6312665	B1	20011106	US 1999-386284	19990831
US 6375975	B1	20020423	US 2000-517285	20000306
US 6451286	B1	20020917	US 2000-574504	20000519

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-113239P P 19981221
 US 1999-251461 A2 19990217
 US 1999-386284 A2 19990831
 US 2000-519285 A2 20000306
 US 2000-574504 A2 20000519

AB Pharmaceutical compns. comprising a narcotic analgesic in mixed micellar form are disclosed. The mixed micelles are formed from an alkali metal alkyl sulfate and other micelle-forming compds. Micelle size ranges between about 1 and 10 nm. Methods for making and using the compns. are also disclosed. A preferred method for administering the present compn. is through the buccal mucosa of the mouth. For example, morphine sulfate 10 g, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether 4.5 g, glycerin 6.0 g, phenol 5.0 g, sodium lauryl sulfate 4.0 g, sodium glycocholate 3.0 g, ethanol 20 mL, and water for injection to 100 mL were mixed with high speed stirring. One milliliter of formulation was then charged to a 10 mL metered dose dispenser, along with a propellant (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane). The aerosol formulation was administered to the buccal mucosa of the subject by spraying, while resisting inhalation.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 437-38-7, Fentanyl 863-57-0, Sodium glycocholate 9002-92-0 25322-68-3

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (micellar compns. for buccal delivery of narcotic analgesic)

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

(Continued)

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:22705 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:78462
 TITLE: Methods of evaluating protein formulation stability and surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations derived therefrom
 INVENTOR(S): Kim, Seonyoung; Van Antwerp, William P.; Gross, Todd H.; Gulati, Poonam S.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medtronic Minimed, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 200302141	A1	20030109	WO 2002-US18997	20020613
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, C2, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, T2, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CT, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 200304579	A1	20030320	US 2001-981968	20011018

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-302345 P 20010628

US 2001-981968 A 20011018

AB Embodiments of the invention are directed to a method of estg. the phys. stability of a protein formulation. A particular embodiment of the invention places the protein formulation under an agitational stress that causes the protein to aggregate at an accelerated rate. In one embodiment, the change in protein aggregation is monitored spectroscopically by using Thioflavin-T. Embodiments of the invention then utilize a survival curve anal. to ascertain the relative phys. stability of the different protein formulations under study. This method is used to develop novel surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations in a rapid, cost efficient manner, thus illustrating the utility of the inventive method to the discovery and development of pharmaceutical protein formulations. A formulation contained insulin 400 U/mL Tris 6, glycerin 17, phenol 2.7, Brij-35 0.4, and zinc 0.08 mg/mL.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 9002-92-0, Brij. 35 9002-93-1, Triton X100 9003-11-6, Genapol PF80 9005-65-6, Tween 80 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, alkyl ethers

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (nonionic surfactant; evaluation of protein formulation stability and surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations)

IT 108-39-4, m-Cresol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (preservative; evaluation of protein formulation stability and surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations)

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

(Continued)

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:960589 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:29137
 TITLE: Polymer-based patch formulations for acne treatment
 INVENTOR(S): Buseman, Teri; Rolf, David; McWhorter, Daniel M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LEC Tec Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 24 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6495158	B1	20021217	US 2001-766885	20010119

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-766885 20010119

AB An adhesive patch is provided wherein the patch includes a flexible backing having a front side and a back side. The patch also includes a therapeutic formulation positioned on and in at least a portion of the front side of the backing such that the therapeutic formulation is partially embedded in at least a portion of the front side of the backing. At least a portion of the backing is treated with a hydrophobic sizing agent such that the portion of the backing that is treated with the hydrophobic sizing agent has a surface energy of about 20 dynes/cm² to about 65 dynes/cm². The therapeutic formulation includes a topical acne drug, a solvent that dissolves the topical acne drug, and a pressure sensitive adhesive. Thus, a formulation contained polyacrylamide 13.0, karaya 6.0, maltodextrin 4.5, pectin 2.0, glycerin 47.0, propylene glycol 6.6, water 7.4, and adhesive 8.0, salicylic acid 0.5, and skin conditioners 5.0%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 108-05-4D, Vinyl acetate, copolymers 9000-01-5, Gum acacia 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, derivs. 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9002-89-5, Propylene alcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-38-3, Algin 9005-38-3D, Algin, derivs. 9016-00-6, Polydimethyl siloxane 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 24937-72-2, Polymaleic anhydride 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 26099-09-2, Polymaleic acid 27119-07-9, 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, homopolymer 31900-57-9, Polydimethyl siloxane 66676-63-9, Carboxypropyl cellulose

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polymer-based patch formulations for acne treatment)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-26-8, Retinol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 102-29-4, Resorcinol acetate 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 114-07-8, Erythromycin 116-31-4, Retinal 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 770-35-4, Phenoxyisopropanol 3380-34-5, Triclosan 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 9000-69-5, Pectin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polymer-based patch formulations for acne treatment)

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-902214 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:1668

TITLE: Purification and characterization of an autoclavable superoxide dismutase (SOD) isozyme from *Potentilla atrosanguinea*, and use of the SOD in cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical compositions

INVENTOR(S): Kumar, Sanjay; Sahoo, Rashmita; Ahuja, Paramvir Singh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Council of Scientific & Industrial Research(CSIR), India

SOURCE: U.S., 30 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

US 6485950 B1 20021126 US 2000-617118 20000714
US 2003064494 A1 20030403 US 2002-274053 20021021

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-617118 A3 20000714

AB The invention relates to a novel purified isoenzyme of an autoclavable superoxide dismutase extd. from the plant *Potentilla atrosanguinea* Lodd. variety *argyrophylla*. The superoxide dismutase has the following characteristics: O₂-scavenging activity remains same before and after autoclaving; scavenges O₂ from sub-zero temp. of -20.degree. C. to high temp. of +80.degree.; O₂-scavenging activity at 25.degree. for 30 days without adding any stabilizing agent such as polyols or sugars; O₂-scavenging activity in the presence of saline (0.9% sodium chloride) to 61.8% of the control (without 0.9% sodium chloride), stable at 4.degree. for at least 8 mo; contamination free and infection free from any living micro- and/or macro-organism after autoclaving. The enzyme possesses temp. optima at 0.degree., possesses a mol. wt. of 33 kDa under non-denaturing conditions; possesses a mol. wt. of 36 kDa under denaturing conditions; has clear peaks in UV range at 268 and 275 nm; has an enzyme turnover no. of 19.53 times, 104% per nmol per min at 0.degree., and requires Cu/Zn as a co-factor. The invention also relates to a process for the exth. of the superoxide dismutase and its use in prep. cosmetic, pharmaceutical and food compns. The method for the prep. of the purified isoenzyme of autoclavable superoxide dismutase and formulations contg. the said autoclavable superoxide dismutase are disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-70-4D, Sorbitol, esters 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
52-09-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies
57-10-3D, Palmitic acid, glycerides 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies
58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-95-7, Tocopherol acetate
59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies
60-33-3D, Linoleic acid, glycerides 62-53-3, Aniline, biological studies
63-42-3, Lactose 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies
67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-93-2, Uric acid, biological studies 70-18-8, Reduced glutathione, biological studies 71-23-8,

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 74-70-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 77-09-0, Phenolphthalein

87-99-0, Xylitol 90-05-1, Guaiacol 106-69-4, 1,2,6-Hexanetriol

107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-35-7, Taurine

108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl

myristate 110-36-1, Butyl myristate 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol

112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies

112-92-1D, Oleic acid, glycerides 112-85-6, Behenic acid 112-86-7,

Behenic acid 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol

124-07-2D, Caprylic acid, glycerides 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid,

hydroxylated polyisobutylene derivs. 127-17-3, biological studies

127-82-2, Zinc phenol sulfonate 128-44-9, Sodium saccharinate

141-22-0, Ricinoleic acid 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7,

Lauric acid, biological studies 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, glycerides

143-28-2, Gleyol alcohol 302-04-5, Thiocyanate, biological studies

334-48-5D, Capric acid, glycerides 364-98-7, Diazoxide 404-86-4,

Capsaicin 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 463-40-1D, Linolenic acid,

glycerides 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 526-84-1, Dihydroxymaleic acid

527-60-6, Mesitol 538-23-8, Octanoic acid triglyceride 540-11-4,

Ricinoleyl alcohol 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies

544-63-8D, Myristic acid, alkyl esters 544-63-8D, Myristic acid,

glycerides 546-46-3, Zinc citrate 553-72-0, Zinc benzoate 557-34-6,

Zinc acetate 585-86-4, Lactitol 616-91-1, N-Acetyl-L-cysteine

621-71-6, 628-97-7, Ethyl palmitate 629-98-1, Erucyl alcohol

661-19-8, Behenyl alcohol 1300-26-1, Zinc glycerophosphate 1314-13-2,

Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-22-3, Zinc peroxide 1330-70-7,

Hydroxystearic acid 1332-07-6, Zinc borate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E

1464-42-2, Selenomethionine 2599-01-1, Cetyl myristate 2724-58-5,

Isostearyl acid 2814-60-0 3068-00-6, 1,2,4-Butanetriol 3460-37-5,

Hexyl stearate 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 3614-08-2, Selenocysteine

4345-03-3 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 5333-42-6, 2-Octyl-dodecanol

7235-40-7, .alpha.-Carotene 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies

7246-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride,

biological studies 7699-45-8, Zinc bromide 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate

7779-88-6, Zinc nitrate 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies

9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate

9003-99-0, Peroxidase 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-00-9, Steareth-2

9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylenesorbitan, fatty acid esters 9007-43-6,

Cytochrome c, biological studies 9013-66-5, Glutathione peroxidase

10191-41-0, DL-.alpha.-Tocopherol 10401-55-5, Cetyl ricinoleate

11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11126-29-7, Zinc silicate 12441-09-70, Sorbitan,

fatty acid esters 12651-25-1, Zinc titanate 13463-41-7, Zinc

pyrithione 13826-88-5, Zinc tetrafluoroborate 14281-83-5, Zinc

glycinate 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate 16871-71-9, Zinc

hexafluorosilicate 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies

16984-48-6, Fluoride, biological studies 18312-31-7, Stearyl octanoate

20461-54-5, Iodide, biological studies 24959-67-9, Bromide, biological

studies 25231-21-4, Polypropylene glycol stearyl ether 25265-75-2,

Butylene glycol 25322-69-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4,

Polypropylene glycol 25618-55-7D, Polyglycerin, fatty acid esters

26281-43-6, 3,5-Dichloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonic acid 27458-93-1,

Isostearyl alcohol 32797-18-5, 1,3-Butadien-1-ol 36653-82-4, Hexadecyl

alcohol 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39467-17-9, Zinc stannate 51744-92-4,

.alpha.-Tocopherol linoleate 52225-20-4 52296-98-7, Octadecanediol

71276-50-1, .alpha.-Tocopherol phosphate 77752-14-8, Purcellin oil

476494-41-4

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comps. contg., purifn. and characterization of autoclavable superoxide dismutase (SOD) isozyme from *Potentilla atrosanguinea*, and use of SOD in cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical compns.)

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-868774 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:358168

TITLE: Compositions and delivery systems for administration of a local anesthetic agent

INVENTOR(S): Cleary, Gary W.; Mudumba, Sri; Parandoosh, Shohreh;

Cleary, Colin J.; Birudaraj, Raj; Park, Fathamar

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corium International, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXX02

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 2002089849 A1 20021114 WO 2002-US14725 20020507

WO 2002089849 B1 20030403

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MV, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, NZ, SD, SZ, T2, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, MU, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003027833 A1 20030206 US 2002-141496 20020507

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-289403P P 20010507

AB A pharmaceutical compn. is provided for topical administration of a local anesthetic agent. The compn. comprises (a) therapeutically effective amt. of a local anesthetic agent and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable, nonliposomal carrier comprised of a monohydric alc., a penetration enhancer, and polymer, which may be a hydrophilic polymer, a hydrophobic polymer or a combination thereof. The compn. can be in the form of a gel, or it may form a film following application to a patient's body surface and evapn. of the monohydric alc. The compn. provides rapid onset of local anesthesia as well as penetration of the active agent into the skin. Anesthesia achieved by a carbajeanan-based gel contg. tetracaine was dramatically higher than that of the com. ELA-MAX brand of topical anesthetic cream.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-89-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 67-68-5, Dmso, biological studies 68-12-2, Dmf, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, biological studies 71-41-0, Pentanol, biological studies 75-65-0, tert-Butyl alcohol, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-83-1, Isobutanol, biological studies 78-92-2, sec-Butyl alcohol 89-78-1, Menthol 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 106-02-5, Pentadecalactone 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-02-9, Cyclohexanol, biological studies 109-52-4, Valeric acid, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-27-3, Hexanol, biological studies 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, biological studies

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 111-70-6, 1-Heptanol 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 111-87-5, Octanol, biological studies 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-30-1, Decanol 112-42-5, Undecanol 112-53-9, Lauric alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 127-19-5, Dimethylacetamide 141-43-5, Ethanolamine, biological studies 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 143-08-8, Nonanol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 55-12-1, Methyl propionate 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 629-25-4, Sodium laurate 629-76-5, Pentaacetyl 872-50-4, 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 2462-63-7, Diacylphosphatidylcholamine 3079-28-5, Decyl methyl sulfoxide 7585-39-90, .beta.-Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl ether 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9000-69-5, Fectin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Atactic polypropylene 9003-11-6, Oxirane polymer with methyl oxiranate 9003-24-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-31-6, Polyisoprene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-81-3, Polyethylene glycol monolaurate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-63-4, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan 9010-98-4, Polychloroprene 11136-66-2, Xanthan gum 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 25085-02-3, Acrylamide-.beta.-methyl acrylate copolymer 25265-75-2, Butanediol 25322-68-3, Pectin 25608-79-1, Ethylene-propylene-stryrene copolymer 26023-30-3, Poly(vinyl 1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26248-57-0, Tridanol 26680-00-1, Polyacide 26780-50-7, Glycolide-lactide copolymer 27194-74-7, Propylene glycol monolaurate 31694-55-0, 36653-82-4, Palmityl alcohol 51166-71-3, Dimethyl-.beta.-cyclodextrin 53694-15-8 55216-11-0, Trimethyl-.beta.-cyclodextrin 57271-36-0, Butylene-ethylen-stryrene copolymer 61931-73-5 62700-69-0, Diacylphosphatidylglycerol 68737-67-7, Diacylphosphatidylcholine RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (compns. and delivery systems for administration of a local anesthetic agent)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 56-29-1, Hexobarbital 59-46-1, Procaine 74-87-3, Methyl chloride, biological studies 75-00-3, Ethyl chloride 76-65-3, Amolanone 76-75-5, Thiopental 77-10-1, Phenacylidine 77-27-0, Thiamylal 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-43-1, Propoxycaine 86-80-6, Dimethisoquin 87-21-8, Piridocaine 90-01-7, Salicyl alcohol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-12-2, Risocaine 94-14-4, Isobutyl p-aminobenzoate 94-15-5, Dimethocaine 94-23-5, Parethoxycaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 97-53-0, Eugenol, acetamido derivs. 99-43-4, Benoxinate 101-08-6, Diperdon 101-93-9, Phenacaine 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 126-27-2, Oxethazaine 133-16-4, 2-Chlorprocaine 135-44-4, Leucinocaine mesylate 136-82-3, Piperocaine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 139-62-8, Cyclohexylamine 140-65-8, Pramoxine 149-16-6, Butacaine 151-83-7, Methohexital 303-01-5, Hydroxydione 467-36-7, Thialbarbital 468-65-5, Buthalital 478-73-9, Pseudococaine 481-37-8, Egonidine 484-93-5, Econidine 487-53-6, Hydroxyprocaine 490-98-2, Hydroxytetracaine 493-76-5, Propanocaine 495-70-5, Meprylcaine 499-67-2, Proparacaine 500-34-5, .beta.-Eucaine 529-38-4, Cocaethylene 532-77-4, Hexylcaine 536-25-4, Orthocaine 553-13-9, Zolamine 586-60-7, Dyclonine 616-68-2, Trimecaine 644-26-8, Amylocaine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 947-08-0, Thiobutabarbital 1301-42-4, Euprocin 1421-14-3, Propanidol 2078-54-8, Propofol 2090-89-3, Butethamine 2188-67-2, Naepaine 2210-77-7, Procaine 3572-52-9, Biphenamine 3624-87-1, Metabutoxycaine 3670-68-6,

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Propipocaine 3686-58-6, Tolyccaine 3772-43-8, Butoxycaine 3785-21-5, Butanilcaine 3818-62-0, Betoxycaine 4792-18-1, Levodadrrol 6740-88-1, Ketamine 7712-50-7, Myrtecaine 9002-92-0, Polidocanol 11078-30-1, Galactomannan 12069-57-7, Butaben 13912-77-1, Octacaine 17692-39-6, Fomocaine 23930-19-0, Alfaxalone 23930-37-2, Alfadolone acetate 23964-58-1, Carticaine 28189-85-7, Etoxadrol 34616-39-2, Fenacoline 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 59467-70-8, Midazolam RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (compns. and delivery systems for administration of a local anesthetic agent)

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:671827 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206549
 TITLE: Absorbable solid compositions for topical treatment of oral mucosal disorders
 INVENTOR(S): Domb, Avraham J.; Wolnerman, Joseph Simcha
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Efrat Biopolymers Ltd., Israel
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: EPKXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1236466	A1	20020904	EP 2002-251320	20020226
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003003140	A1	20030102	US 2002-83413	20020227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-271735P P 20010228
 AB A solid, self-bioadhesive compn. is provided for topical application that adheres to the oral mucosal tissue comprising a therapeutically effective amt. of at least one herbal or homeopathic active agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable solid bioadhesive carrier in an amt. of about 40-99% based on the wt. of the whole compn. A herbal agent is selected from bioactive herb exts., tinctures and essential oils. The compn. further comprises a non-herbal active agent, e.g., analgesics, anti-inflammatory agents, antihistaminics, antiallergics, antimicrobial drugs, vitamins, enzymes, etc. For example, tablets were prep'd. by compression molding of herbal and non-herbal actives in powder form and mixts. of Carbopol 934 and HPMC. The formulation contained a herbal powder (an equal ratio of Echinacea, Calendula and golden seal exts.) 10 mg, vancomycin 1 mg, Carbopol 934 50 mg, and mint ext. 5 mg. The cap coating was composed of a mixt. of 5 mg of Mg-stearate and 5 mg Carbopol/HPMC (2:1 by wt.). The prepn. was used by patients exhibiting herpetic stomatitis lesions, aphthous ulcers, mucosal inflammation, toothache, RAS, and lesions on the lips, tang, and gingiva.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-36-2, Cocaine 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 59-46-1, Procaine 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 73-40-5, Guanine 75-47-8, Iodoform 76-22-2, Camphor 76-57-3, Codeine 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 99-96-7D, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, esters 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 133-16-4, Chlorprocaine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 138-86-3, Limonene 288-88-0, 1H-1,2,4-Triazole 586-60-7, Dyclonine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 1318-27-0, Carnallite 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 3380-34-5, Triclosan 6279-14-1, Acetoxolone 6809-52-5, Teprenone 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7789-48-2, Magnesium bromide 9000-30-0, Guar-gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9007-16-3, Carbopol 934

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 9025-70-1, Dextranase 9036-66-2, Arabinogalactan 9057-02-7, Pullulan 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22916-47-8, Micronazole 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25655-41-8, Povidone-iodine 27254-80-4, Acridinamine 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 54182-58-0, Sucralfate 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 84625-61-6, Itraconazole RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (absorbable solid compns. for topical treatment of oral mucosal disorders)

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:657934 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206536

TITLE: Cubic liquid crystalline compositions and methods for their preparation

INVENTOR(S): Spicer, Patrick Thomas; Small, William Broderick, II; Lynch, Matthew Lawrence

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXKD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002066014	A2	20020829	WO 2002-US4776	20020219
WO 2002066014	A3	20030804		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RU:	GH, GM, KE, LS, HW, M2, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZH, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

US 2002160040	A1	20021031	US 2001-990552	20011121
US 2002160040	US 2001-269953P	P	US 20010220	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2001-990552		A	20011121

AB A dry powder cubic gel precursor comprising an encapsulating compd., an amphiphile capable of forming a cubic liq. cryst. phase, and optionally a solvent is described. The encapsulating compd. (A), amphiphile (B), and optional solvent (C) are present in mass fractions relative to each other such that $1.0 = a + b + c$, wherein a is the mass fraction of A, b is the mass fraction of B, and c is the mass fraction of C. Further, $1.0 > a > 0$, $1.0 > b > 0$, $1.0 > c > 0$ and a , b , and c do not fall within a cubic liq. cryst. phase region on a phase diagram representing phase behavior of A, B, and C. A method of making the cubic gel precursor comprises the steps of: (i) dissolving an encapsulating compd. in a solvent; (ii) adding an amphiphile; (iii) mixing the encapsulating compd. and amphiphile, wherein steps (i), (ii), and (iii) are performed in any order; (iv) atomizing the mixt. obtained; and, (v) drying the mixt. For example, an active ingredient (fatty acid soln.) was encapsulated in powders made by spray-drying a liq. soln. The liq. soln. was prep'd. from a premix of 67% water and 33% starch at 70.degree.. A second soln. of 90% monoolein and 10% fatty acid mix (20% omega-3, 80% triglyceride oil) was prep'd. at 60.degree.. The oil soln. was then added to the starch-water soln. forming a 9% monoolein, 30% starch, 60% water, and 1% fatty acid mixt. A high shear mixing system was used to keep the system mixed and maintained above 90.degree.. The mixt. was then pumped at a rate of 8 ml/min through the liq. side of a two-fluid atomizer, with slight adjustments being made to the flow rate to keep the temp. of the exit air in the system between 90-100.degree.. The liq. feed was atomized with air at a pressure of 42.6 psi (293.5 kPa). Upon drying, the powder has a compn. of 22.5% monoolein, 75% starch, and 2.5% fatty acid mixt. The powder appears to exhibit a

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:637534 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:190733

TITLE: Hydrogen peroxide-containing compositions for removal of acrochordon

INVENTOR(S): Miller, Mickey; Ancira, Margaret

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Physician's Choice of Arizona, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXKD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002064151	A1	20020822	WO 2002-US3530	20020208
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RU:	GH, GM, KE, LS, HW, M2, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

US 2003008018	A1	20030109	US 2002-72829	20020208
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2001-267978P	P	US 20010209	
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AB The subject of the present invention is acrochordon removal and prevention utilizing safe dependable effective biocompatible treatments with no scarring, bleeding, twisting, yanking, choking, burning, freezing, shocking, screaming and hypo pigmentation or hyper pigmentation. Methods for acrochordon removal comprise application of high concns. of hydrogen peroxide (at least 23%). The compn. further comprises a vitamin, an amino acid, a melanin inhibitor, an org. acid, a hormone, a sulfoxide, an alc., a fatty acid, a polyol, an amide, a surfactant, a terpene, etc. For example, the compn. comprises 35% hydrogen peroxide, 0.5% L-ascorbic acid, 0.5% niacin, 0.5% glycine, 0.5% hydroquinone, 0.5% superoxide dismutase, 5% galacturonic acid, and 14% ethanol.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-86-1, Indometacin 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 61-90-5, L-Leucine, biological studies 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-69-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 68-12-2, Dimethylformamide, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, alkyl deriva's, 70-26-8, L-Ornithine 70-47-3, L-Asparagine, biological studies 71-00-1, L-Histidine, biological

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

bimodal size distribution of larger 10 .mu.m particles and smaller 3-5 .mu.m particles, all of which exhibit the classical shrinkage that is characteristic of starch capsules during their cooling. The uniform appearance of the powders can be an excellent indicator that the fatty acid active is encapsulated within the starch shells.

IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-78-2, Acetyl salicylic acid 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 55-22-1, Isonicotinic acid, biological studies 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-09-2, Caffeine, biological studies 60-33-30, Linoleic acid, derivs. 61-33-6, Benzyl penicillin, biological studies 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 73-30-0, Melatonin 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 75-12-0, Formamide derivs. 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 93-14-1, Guifenesin 99-92-0, Nicotinamide 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 111-62-6, 4-Hydroxy-7, Sodium benzoate 115-54-7, Sodium butyrate 239-42-3, Ephedrine 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 443-48-1, Metronidazole 515-42-4, Sodium benzene sulfonate 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 538-42-1, Sodium cinnamate 657-84-1, Sodium toluene sulfonate 721-50-6, Prilocaine 1300-72-7, Sodium xylene sulfonate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5015-75-8, Sodium p-bromobenzene sulfonate 6284-40-8D, N-Methylglucamine, alkoxycarbonyl derivs. 9003-11-6, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 12441-09-70, Sorbitan, derivs. 12619-70-4, Cyclohextrin 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 14206-62-3, 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 16887-79-9 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22113-86-6, Ethylammonium nitrate 22669-27-8, p-Aminobenzoic acid hydrochloride 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerol monooleate 25618-55-7D, Polyglycerol, esters 26545-74-4, Monolinolein 26921-17-5, Timolol maleate 27137-20-8, Sodium benzene disulfonate 28348-53-0, Sodium cumene sulfonate 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 5927-89-3, Acyclovir 68278-23-9, Eflorenthine hydrochloride 74563-64-7 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 407 171599-83-0, Sildenafil citrate RU: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (prepn. of powders as precursors of cubic liq. cryst. gel particles)

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 71-41-0, Pentanol, biological studies 72-18-4, L-Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 73-32-5,

L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-31-4, Melatonin 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-92-2, 2-Butanol 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 80-56-8, .alpha.-Pinene 80-69-3, Tartronic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-73-0, Saccharic acid 89-65-6 89-80-5, Methone 89-81-6, Piperitone 89-82-7, Pulegone 90-64-2, Mandelic acid 98-55-5, .alpha.-Terpineol 98-92-0, Niacinamide 99-48-9, Carveol 99-49-0, Carvone 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-52-4, Valeric acid, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-20-7, Isopropyl myristate 110-40-7, Diethyl sebacate 111-14-8, Heptanoic acid 111-27-3, Hexanol, biological studies 111-42-2, Dihydroalamine, biological studies 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 111-65-9, N-Octane, biological studies 111-84-2, N-Nonane 111-87-5, Octanol, biological studies 112-00-5, Dodecyltrimethylammonium chloride 112-02-7, Hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride 112-03-8, Octadecyltrimethylammonium chloride 112-05-0, Pelargonic acid 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 112-30-1, Decanol 112-40-3, N-Dodecane 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 123-31-90, Hydroquinone, glycosides 123-86-4, Peptanilic acid 124-07-2, Caprylic acid, biological studies 124-18-5, N-Decane 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 127-19-5, Dimethylacetamide 134-62-3, Diethyltoluamide 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, biological studies 142-62-1, Caproic acid, biological studies 142-82-5, N-Heptane, biological studies 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 143-08-8, Nonanol 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 145-13-1, Sodium taurocholate 147-85-3, L-Proline, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 156-06-9, .beta.-Phenylpyruvic acid 285-67-6, Cyclopentene oxide 286-20-4, Cyclohexene oxide 288-47-10, Thiazole, derivs. 302-95-4, Sodium desoxycholate 305-84-0, L-Carnosine 320-77-4, Isocitric acid 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 334-48-5, Capric acid 361-09-1, Sodium cholate 433-48-7, .beta.-Fluoropyruvic acid 461-72-3, Hydantoin 470-82-6, 1,8-Cineole 473-81-4, Glyceric acid 476-66-4, Elagic acid 491-38-3D, Chromone, derivs. 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4, Kojic acid 501-30-40, Kojic acid, glycosides 501-30-4D, Kojic acid, succinimide ester 515-30-0, Atrolactic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 526-99-8, Mucic acid 541-15-1, L-Carnitine 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 544-76-3, N-Hexadecane 554-12-1, Methyl propionate 554-60-9, .beta.-Carenol 562-74-3, Terpinen-4-ol 594-61-6, 2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid 600-15-7, .alpha.-Hydroxybutyric acid 621-82-9, Cinnamic acid, biological studies 624-24-8, Methyl valerate 629-25-4, Sodium laurate 629-50-5, N-Tridecane 629-59-4, N-Tetradecone 636-58-0 685-73-4, Galacturonic acid 828-01-3, .beta.-Phenylactic acid 863-57-0, Sodium glycocholate 1118-92-9 1119-97-7, Tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide 1120-21-4, N-Undecane 1182-34-9, Dicaffeoylquinic acid 1190-94-9, L-5-Hydroxylysine 1195-92-2, Limonene oxide 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1338-39-2, Span 20 1338-41-6, Span 60 1338-43-8, Span 80 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhetic acid 1686-48-2, .alpha.-Pinene oxide 2424-71-7, Methylcamphor 2782-86-7, Heptonic acid 3079-28-5, Decyl methyl sulfoxide 3402-98-0, Iduronic acid 5699-58-1, Acetylpyruvic acid 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 6032-29-7, 2-Pentanol 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 6703-05-5, Lyxaric acid 6814-36-4,

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Mannuronic acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9002-92-0, Sialic acid 30 9004-98-2, Brilj 93 9004-99-3, Myrj 45 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 9083-38-9, Melanostatin 10158-64-2, Xylaric acid 10191-35-2, 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 14433-76-2, 15769-56-9, Guluronate acid 18494-60-5 23251-51-1, Glucosaminic acid 25138-66-3, 5-lactoyl glutathione 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25322-69-3, Polyethylene glycol 26266-57-9, Span 40 2725-41-8, Oxidized glutathione 28223-51-0, Alluronic acid 28223-52-1, Tafuronic acid 30923-19-4, Lyxuronic acid 30923-20-7, Riburonic acid 30923-21-8, Xyluronic acid 30923-39-8, Araburonic acid 36413-60-2, Quinic acid 37299-36-8, Lavonol 66664-08-2, Pentahydroxyhexanoic acid 77466-09-2, Miglyol 840 83826-43-1, Octylidodecyl myristate 84710-55-4, Threuric acid 84710-56-5, Poloxamer 153976-68-2
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hydrogen peroxide-contg. compns. for removal of acrochordon)

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:408529 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:406872
 TITLE: An antibiotic/analgesic formulation for use in veterinary medicine
 INVENTOR(S): Mihalk, Richard
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phoenix Scientific, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: PIXX02
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 2002041899	A1	20020530	WO 2001-US44315	20011127	
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GU, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, LZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, HK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZB, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, 2M, 2W, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	AU 2002017891	A5	20020603	AU 2002-17891	20011127
EP 1345611	A1	20030924	EP 2001-997308	20011127	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, HK, CY, AL, TR					
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-723064	A 20001127	
			WO 2001-US44315	W 20011127	

AB A formulation that includes a mixt. of at least one antibiotic, at least one analgesic, and at least one solvent is provided. The antibiotic and the analgesic are dissolved in the solvent to form a formulation that is suitable for veterinary applications. This formulation can be administered to animals as a pour-on or an injectable formulation. Florfenicol amounting to 30% of the final formulation was added to N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and mixed until it was dissolved. A quantity of flunixin meglumine amounting to 4.15% of the final formulation was then added and mixed into the soln., followed by the addn. of 2% benzyl alc. With continued agitation, a supplemental amt. of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone was added in an amt. sufficient to completely dissolve any remaining undissolved components. The resulting formulation can be used for parenterally or as a pour-on.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-62-5, Chlortetracycline 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-50-7, Chlorocresol 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 60-54-8, Tetracycline 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin b12 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 89-83-8, Thymol 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 120-51-4, Benzyl benzoate 121-54-0, Benzethonium

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 chloride 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 139-33-3, Disodium edetate 149-44-0, Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 1319-77-3, Cresol 1330-20-7, Xylene, biological studies 1401-69-0, Tylosin 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 2687-91-4, N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone 2748-88-1, Myristyl- γ -gamma-picolinium chloride 4418-26-2, Sodium dehydroacetate 4831-43-0, 3,3-Dimethyl-2-pyrrolidone 5026-62-0, Methylparaben sodium 5464-28-8, Glycerol formal 6153-64-6, Oxytetracycline dihydrate 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 9003-39-8, Povidone 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 24968-97-6, Polypyrrrolidone 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 35285-69-9, Propylparaben sodium 42461-84-7, Flunixin meglumine 53640-27-0, 73231-34-2, Florfenicol 91737-13-2 429688-63-1
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antibiotic/analgesic formulation for use in veterinary medicine)

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:131490 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:172533
 TITLE: Skin treatment creams containing polyglyceryl methacrylate and silicones
 INVENTOR(S): Vernice, Joseph; Globus, Alfred R.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 36,374, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6348199	B1	20020219	US 1994-177576	19940105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-16374	B2 19930324
AB A clear, transparent highly stable skin moisturizing and lubricating compn. is provided comprising the product obtained by combining polyglyceryl methacrylate with a pharmaceutically acceptable silicone, in the presence of a suitable emulsifier under application of pressure in the range 13,000-50,000 psi. The compns. are adapted for use as cosmetics and/or carriers for active drugs and serve in this form for treatment of skin irritations, burns, skin infections and the like. A method of prep. the compns. of the invention is disclosed. The invention also contemplates methods for lubricating and moisture replenishment of the skin, treating burns, skin infections and the like by topically applying the disclosed skin treatment compns. Thus, a compn. contained polyglyceryl methacrylate 95, cyclomethicone 3, and Polysorbate-20 2%.				

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol 97-59-6, Allantoin 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 9002-92-0, Polyethylene glycol lauryl ether 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26266-58-0, Sorbitan trioleate 26657-96-5, Glycerol monopalmitate 26658-19-5, Sorbitan tristearate 28474-30-8, Polyglyceryl methacrylate 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 31692-79-2, Dimethiconol 67167-59-3, Polyethylene glycol stearate 69331-39-1, Diethanolamine cetyl phosphate
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (skin treatment creams contg. polyglyceryl methacrylate and silicones)

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:895576 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:25110
 TITLE: Hyperbranched polymeric micelles for encapsulation and delivery of hydrophobic molecules
 INVENTOR(S): Urich, Kathryn E.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rutgers University, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 298,729.
 CODEN: USXKAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6328980	B1	20011211	US 1999-422295	19991021
US 6365146	B1	20020402	US 1999-298729	19990423
WO 2000065024	A2	20001102	WO 2000-US10500	20000416
WO 2000065024	A3	20010208		
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, SV, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, A2, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GR, GM, KE, LS, MW, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GA, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1176983	A2	20020206	EP 2000-923508	20000418
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, PL, RO			
US 2002035217	A1	20020321	US 2001-974218	20011009
US 6497895	- B2	20021224		
US 2003170202	A1	20030911	US 2002-323699	20021218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-298729	A 19990423
			US 1999-422295	A 19991021
			WO 2000-US10500	W 20000418
			US 2001-974218	A1 20011009

AB Polymeric micelles for encapsulation of hydrophobic mols. are provided. Methods and formulations for delivering hydrophobic mols. to a host via these micelles are also provided. Methods of stabilizing liposomes or lipid based formulations by addn. of polymeric micelles are also provided. Mucic acid hexyl ester core polymer with PEG 5000 branched was prep. as a white solid having a Tg of 61.degree. and a Mw of 17,800 Daltons (yield = 17%). The amt. of lidocaine mol that can be entrapped within the polymeric micelles (the encapsulation no.) was 1.0. The in vitro degrdn. of polymeric mycels was studied.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 25322-68-3DP, Polyethylene glycol, conjugates 25322-68-3DP
 , Polyethylene glycol, reaction products with mucic acid esters
 74654-07-2DP, reaction products with mucic acid hexyl esters
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (hyperbranched polymeric micelles for encapsulation and delivery of hydrophobic mols.)

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:874637 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376814
 TITLE: Composition for root canal filling
 INVENTOR(S): Chuev, V. P.; Buzov, A. A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ZAKRYTOE AKTSIONERNOE OBSHCHESTVO "VladMiVa", Russia
 SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
 CODEN: RUXXE7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2149627	C1	20000527	RU 1997-102468	19970217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1997-102468	19970217
AB	The invention relates to dental filling materials. A compn. for filling root canals is prep. on the basis of a resorcinol-formaldehyde resin contg. powdery zinc oxide, barium sulfate and parafoma, a curative liq. consisting of formalin and catalytic liq. that has resorcinol and acid or alk. catalysts. Curative and catalytic liq.s. have addnl. polyhydric alcs., or polyethylene glycols, or Tweens, or polyvinylpyrrolidone, or polyvinyl alc., or their mixts. as plasticizer. Components are taken in a definite quant. ratio. The compn. shows high plasticity, penetrability, good solv., and long hardening time.			
IT	1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 30525-89-4, Parafoma			
RL:	DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (compn. for root canal filling)			
IT	50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies			
RL:	DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (compn. for root canal filling)			

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 IT 56-53-1D, alkyl derivs. conjugates 80-05-7D, Bisphenol a, conjugates 87-66-1D, Pyrogallol, conjugates 108-46-3D, Resorcinol, conjugates 120-80-9D, Catechol, conjugates 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, conjugates 137-58-6, Lidocaine 500-66-3D, Olivetol, conjugates 533-73-3D, 1,2,4-Benzenetriol, conjugates 577-33-3D, Anthracobin, conjugates 602-09-5D, [1,1'-Binaphthalene]-2,2'-diol, conjugates 1079-21-6D, Phenylhydroquinone, conjugates 1143-38-0D, Dithranol, conjugates 1333-16-0D, Bis(hydroxyphenyl)methane, conjugates 3236-71-3D, conjugates 6153-39-5D, Orcinol monohydrate, conjugates 8004-53-9D, Dexatin, Conjugates 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, conjugates 26983-52-8D, Biphenol, conjugates 28346-70-5D, Dihydroxynaphthalene, conjugates

RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hyperbranched polymeric micelles for encapsulation and delivery of hydrophobic mols.)

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851731 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376786
 TITLE: Formulations for amylin agonist peptides
 INVENTOR(S): L'Italien, James; Musunuri, Shankar; Ruby, Kale
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.
 CODEN: USXKCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001043934	A1	20011122	US 1998-5262	19980109
US 6410511	B2	20020625		
US 2003092606	A1	20030515	US 2002-159779	20020531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-35140P	P 19970108
			US 1998-5262	A2 19980109
AB	The present invention is concerned with pharmaceutical formulation in a container, for example, a vial, prefilled cartridge, prefilled syringe or disposable pen, comprising approx. 0.01 to about 0.5% (w/v) amylin agonist, preferably pramlintide, in an aq. system along with approx. 0.02% to about 0.5% (w/v) of an acetate, phosphate, citrate, or glutamate buffer to a pH of the final compn. of approx. 3.0 to about 6.0, as well as approx. 1.0 to 10% (w/v) of a carbohydrate or polyhydric alc. tonifier; and, optionally, approx. 0.005 to 1.0% (w/v) of a preservative selected from the group consisting of <i>n</i> -cresol, benzyl alc., parabens and phenol. These formulations maintain stability upon storage under refrigerated or room temp. conditions. Such formulations can be further combined with insulin in the same syringes for administration to a patient.			
IT	50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 87-89-8, Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 94-13-3, Propyl paraben 99-76-3, Methyl paraben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 120-47-8, Ethyl paraben 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monoleate 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9003-11-6, Ethylene glycol-propylene glycol copolymer 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 75621-03-3 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 151126-32-8, Pramlintide			
RL:	PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (formulations for amylin agonist peptides)			

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:808253 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:348902
 TITLE: Aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application
 INVENTOR(S): Modi, Pankaj
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Generex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, Can.
 SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 251,464.
 CODEN: USXKAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
 PRIORITY INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6312665	B1	20011106	US 1999-386284	19990831
US 6436367	B1	20020820	US 1999-251464	19990217
WO 200037051	A1	20000639	WO 1999-CA1231	19991216
W:	AT, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GL, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MW, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SI, TJ, TM, TR, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YA, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DV, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BE, BY, CF, CG, CL, CM, GA, GN, GL, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1140019	A1	20011010	EP 1999-962009	19991216
EP 1140019	B1	20030625		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2002532536	T2	20021002	JP 2000-589162	19991216
NZ 512188	A	20021025	NZ 1999-512188	19991216
AU 760445	B2	20030515	AU 2000-18518	19991216
AT 243498	B1	20030715	AT 1999-962009	19991216
EP 1338272	A1	20030827	EP 2003-2417	19991216
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY			
US 6375975	B1	20020423	US 2000-519285	20000306
US 6451286	B1	20020917	US 2000-574504	20000519
US 200301831	A1	20030220	US 2002-222699	20020816
US 2003157029	A1	20030821	US 2002-222240	20020816
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-113239P	P 19981221
			US 1999-251464	A2 19990217
			US 1999-386284	A 19990831
			EP 1999-962009	A3 19991216
			WO 1999-CA1231	W 19991216
			US 2000-519285	A2 20000306
			US 2000-574504	A2 20000519

AB A mixed micellar aerosol pharmaceutical formulation is provided. The formulation comprises a pharmaceutical agent, an alkali metal alkyl sulfate, at least three micelle-forming compds., a phenol and a propellant. The propellant provides enhanced absorption of the pharmaceutical agent in the buccal region. A process of making and a method of administering the compn. are also included. The aerosol formulations of invention resulted in comparable blood glucose level with

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798235 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339212
 TITLE: The use of azalide antibiotic compositions for treating or preventing a bacterial or protozoal infection in mammals
 INVENTOR(S): Boettner, Wayne Alan; Canning, Peter Connor
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
 CODEN: PIXKD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PRIORITY INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001081358	A1	20011101	WO 2001-IB519	20010326
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GL, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TZ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YA, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1276747	A1	20030122	EP 2001-915612	20010326
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
BR 200110382	A	20030624	BR 2001-10382	20010326
US 2002019353	A1	20020214	US 2001-829672	20010410
BG 107168	A	20030731	BG 2002-107168	20021003
NO 2002005134	A	20022129	NO 2002-5134	20021025
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-199961P	P 20000427
			WO 2001-IB519	W 20010326

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:339212
 AB Methods for treating or preventing bacterial or protozoal infections in mammals by administering a single dose of an antibiotic compn. comprising a mix. of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are disclosed. Methods for increasing acute or chronic injection-site toleration in mammals by administering a single dose of antibiotic compns. comprising a mix. of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are also disclosed. A combination comprising an antibiotic compn. comprising a mix. of azalide isomers, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and instructions for use in a single-dose administration is also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 62-56-6, Thiourea, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 68-11-1, Thiglycolic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 70-18-8,

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 injection formulations in diabetic volunteers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 75-20-5, Isobutane 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 83-44-3, 106-97-8, Butane, biological studies 108-39-4, biological studies 108-95-2D, Phenol, derivs. biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, derivs. 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 122-32-7, Triolein 143-07-0, Dodecanoic acid, derivs. 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 463-40-1, Linoleic acid 474-25-9 475-31-0 611-97-2, Hfa 134a 1490-04-6, Menthol 7654-93-90, Sulfuric acid, alkali metal salts, biological studies 8001-27-2, Hirudin 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9002-92-0D, Polidocanol, alkyl ethers 9005-19-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25322-68-3 25496-72-4, Monolein 25618-55-7, Polyglycerin 29759-38-4, Tetrafluoroethane 33660-75-2, Heptafluoropropane 38000-06-5, Polylysine 57208-34-1 59006-05-2 61912-98-9, Insulin like growth factor 94458-06-7, Tetrafluoropropane 96352-57-7, Glucagon like peptide 121822-23-9, Hirugen 128270-60-0, Hirulog

RU: THW (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application)

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Glutathione, biological studies 73-22-3, L-Tryptophane, biological

studies 75-75-2, Methanesulfonic acid 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-33-4, L-Lactic acid, biological studies 79-42-5, Thiolactic acid 81-04-9, 1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid 81-25-4, Cholic acid 86-48-6, 1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid 87-69-4, L-Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-73-0, D-Glucaric acid 89-65-6, Erythorbic acid 90-64-2, Mandelic acid 92-70-6, 3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 96-82-2, Lactobionic acid 97-05-2, Sulfoxylic acid 98-11-3, Benzenesulfonic acid, biological studies 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 104-15-4, p-Toluenesulfonic acid, biological studies 107-36-8, 2-Hydroxyethanesulfonic acid 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-43-3 110-04-3, 1,2-Ethanedisulfonic acid 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-16-7, Maleic acid, biological studies 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, biological studies 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol butyl ether 112-73-2, Diethylene glycol dibutyl ether 120-47-8, Ethylparaben 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 128-37-0, Butylated hydroxytoluene, biological studies 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 141-82-2, Malonic acid, biological studies 147-71-7, D-Tartaric acid 149-44-0, Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate 151-41-7 495-69-2, Hippuric acid 500-38-9, Nordihydroguaiaretic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 526-99-8, Mucic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 594-45-6, Ethanesulfonic acid 616-45-5, Pyrrolidone 616-91-1, Acetyl cysteine 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 3144-16-9, Camphorsulfonic acid 3483-12-3, Dithioetheritol 4740-78-7, 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 6892-68-8, Dithioerythritol 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9046-38-2, Polygalacturonic acid 10035-10-6, Hydrobromic acid, biological studies 10326-41-7, D-Lactic acid, biological studies 23351-51-1, Gluchoheptonic acid 25013-16-5, Butylated hydroxyanisole 25155-19-5, Naphthalenesulfonic acid 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 38098-46-3, Monothioglycerol

RU: THW (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(azalide antibiotic compn. for treating or preventing bacterial or protozoal infection)

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS ON STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:730530 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:293950
TITLE: A self-emulsifying system combined with a polymer matrix for transmucosal and transdermal delivery
INVENTOR(S): Hong, Chung Il; Shin, Hee Jong; Ki, Min Hyo; Lee, Seok Kyu; Kweon, Don Sun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chong Kun Dang Pharmaceutical Corp., S. Korea
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001072282	A1	20011004	WO 2001-KR509	20010329
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, A2, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GE, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MD, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BI, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SI, TD, TG				
US 2003229210	A1	20031023	US 2003-228529	20030923

US 2003129219 A1 20030710 US 2002-239529 A 20030293
 PCT APPN. INFO.: KR 2000-16257 A 20000329
 WO 2001-KR509 W 20010329

AB A novel pharmaceutical compn. of a self-emulsifying matrix prepn., which is a prepn. for transmucosal or transdermal absorption in which a self-emulsifying drug delivery system is grafted to a polymeric matrix prepn. is described. For this, fatty alc., fatty acid or their derivs. of 6 to 20 carbon atoms having a drug absorption-accelerating action through the skin or mucous membrane is used as an oil phase. Also, to increase the drug content in the matrix, a liq. phase material having a b.p. of 100.degree.C or more is used as a soln. adjuvant. Using such materials, the self-emulsifying system with a surfactant is prepnd. A hydrophilic or hydrophobic polymer is added and dissolved in the self-emulsifying system and the resulting mixt. is dried to prep. the matrix prepn. contg. the self-emulsifying system. The self-emulsifying matrix prepn. thus prepnd. maintains a const. drug-releasing rate during its application period by virtue of its excellent stability and exhibits an extraordinarily high skin-absorption rate. For example, a self-emulsifying system was prepnd. using oleyl alc. 10, glycerin (1) oleic acid ester 10, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 40, and Cremophor RH40 40 parts, resp., as an oily phase. Upon the addn. of water, a self-emulsification was obtained. To 10 g of the self-emulsifying matrix prepnd. was added 5 g of arecoline monohydrobromide as a drug. Sixty grams of poly(ethylene oxide) was dissolved into 30 g of water and 30 g of ethanol to form a polymer soln. This prepolymer soln. was added to the self-emulsifying system contg. the drug to give a transparent viscous soln., which was then dried at 80.degree. for 10 min to form a self-emulsifying matrix with a thickness of 505 .mu.m. During the process of drying, UV ray may be irradiated for 5 min, if necessary.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:617863 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:200445
TITLE: Pharmaceutical or veterinary paste formulations
containing silica and viscosity modifier
INVENTOR(S): Jun, Chen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merital Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060409	A1	20010823	WO 2001-EP1155	20010205
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JE, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003007958	A1	20030109	US 2000-504741	20000216
EP 1263467	A1	20021211	EP 2001-905731	20010205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GR, IT, LU, LV, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 200108449	A	20030401	BR 2001-8449	20010205
JP 2003522805	T2	20030729	JP 2001-559505	20010205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-504741	A 20000216

WO 2001-EP1155 W 20010205
AB A pharmaceutical or veterinary paste formulation comprises a drug, fumed silica, a viscosity modifier, a hydrophilic carrier, optionally, an absorbent and a dye, stabilizer, surfactant, or preservative. This invention also provides for methods of using these formulations for treating various disease states as well. Thus, a paste was prep'd. contg. 3-(cyclopentylmethoxy)-5-methyl-4-((4-methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-SH-furan-2-one (COX-2 inhibitor) 0.82, TiO2 0.2, methylated silica 4.25, and PEG-300 0.4% and triacetin 67%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-51-7, Bronopol 54-64-0, 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 55-68-5, Phenylmercuric nitrate 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 59-02-9, α .alpha.-Tocopherol 60-12-0, Phenylethyl alcohol 62-38-4, Phenylmercuric acetate 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin 102-98-7, Phenylmercuric borate 108-93-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 114-07-8, Erythromycin 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 122-99-6, Phenoxethanol 128-37-0, BHT, biological studies 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 141-43-5, Monoethanolamine, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1319-77-3, Cresol 1321-10-4, Chlorocresol 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite 8044-71-1,

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMATUM

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-34-3,
 Scopolamine 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-81-5,
 Glycerol, biological studies 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-55-6D,
 Propylene glycol, esters 57-83-0, Progestin, biological studies
 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-74-2, Papaverine 60-54-7, Tetracycline
 63-75-2, Acroleine 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-64-1,
 Acetone, biological studies 76-57-3, Codeine 76-99-3, Methadone
 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 79-10-70, Acrylic acid, esters and nitrile
 derivs, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers
 87-33-2, Iascorbide dinitrate 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 106-12-7
 107-92-6, Ethylchloric acid, biological studies 108-46-3,
 Resorcinol, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological
 studies 111-02-4, Squalene 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monooethyl ether
 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 113-92-8, Chlorphéniramine
 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 146-48-5, Yohimbine 300-08-4, Acroleine
 hydrobromide 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 437-38-7, Fentanyl 506-43-4,
 Linoleyl alcohol 569-65-3, Melclazine 745-65-3, Alprostaldil 872-50-4,
 N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 1404-04-2, Neomycin
 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl
 alcohol 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide
 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-39-8,
 Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carbomethyl cellulose 9004-38-0,
 Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose
 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl
 cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9011-16-9, Poly(methyl vinyl
 ether-maleic anhydride) 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9016-00-6,
 Polydimethylsiloxane 9050-31-1, Hydroxypyromethyl cellulose phthalate
 18559-94-9, Albuterol 19216-56-9, Prasozin 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen
 23110-15-8, Fumagillin 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-vinylpyrrolidone
 copolymer 25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid) 25232-68-3,
 Polyethylene oxide 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, esters
 25496-72-4 26545-74-4 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 27194-74-7
 30811-69-9, Polyvinylacrylate 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane
 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 37148-27-9, Clenbuterol 60017-72-3 74103-06-3,
 Ketorolac 76009-37-5 78213-16-8 99614-02-5, Ondansetron
 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 124 205822-93-1
 RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (self-emulsifying system combined with polymer matrix for transmucosal
 and transdermal delivery)

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Cetrimide 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D,
 Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological
 studies 9005-65-6, Swain 80 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological
 studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 2204-53-1, Naproxen 24634-61-5,
 Potassium sorbate 25013-16-5, BHA 25322-68-3, Polyethylene
 glycol 30984-46-3, Monothioglycerol 38677-85-9, Flunixin
 51570-36-60, Milbemycin, analogs 53716-01-0, Praziquantel, generic 55268-74-1,
 Praziquantel 70286-86-7, Ivermectin 71125-38-7, Meloxicam
 71751-41-2, Abamectin 73950-58-6, Omeprazole 73989-17-0D, Avermectin,
 analogs 77466-09-2, Miglyol 840 83905-01-5, Azithromycin
 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 113507-06-5, Moxidectin 117704-25-3, Doramectin
 119791-41-2, Emamectin 120068-37-3, Fipronil 123997-26-2, Eprinomectin
 138261-41-3, Imidacloprid 145513-17-3, 8a-Azalide 163120-03-4,
 Nodulisporic acid 220119-17-5, Selamectin
 RU: Thu (therapeutic use); B104 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical or veterinary paste formulations contg. silica and

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:535405 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:189200

TITLE: Investigation of active substance release from poly(ethylene oxide) hydrogels
AUTHOR(S): Savas, H.; Guven, O.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Hacettepe University, Beytepe, Ankara, 06532, Turk.

SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2001), 224 (1-2), 151-158

CODEN: IJPHDE ISSN: 0378-5173

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The uptake and controlled release of model active substances from poly(ethylene oxide), (PEO), hydrogels synthesized by irradiation, were investigated. For the characterization of network structure of PEO hydrogels, swelling properties in water and the no. av. mol. wt. between crosslinks were determined. Salicylic acid, phthalic acid and resorcinol were used as model substances for their controlled release from PEO hydrogels. The effects of dose rate, total dose and chem. structure of active substance on the uptake and release have been studied. The active substance uptake capacity of hydrogels was found to be lowest for phthalic acid and highest for resorcinol in the gel system obtained by irradiation both at low and high dose rates. The release was lowest both in rate and in total amounts in hydrogels contg. phthalic acid, more in those with salicylic acid and highest in those with resorcinol. The phys. and chem. factors affecting the release of model compds. such as the network structure of hydrogels and hydrogen bond formation between the adsorbent and PEO chains were discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 88-99-3, Phthalic acid, biological studies 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies

25322-68-3, Poly(ethylene Oxide)

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(active substance release from poly(ethylene oxide) hydrogels)

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:495277 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:82027

TITLE: Topical compositions containing salts and polyhydric alcohols for treatment of acne

INVENTOR(S): Kizu, Norio; Hayashi, Hiroyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JIKOKAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001187741	A2	20010710	JP 1999-377138	19991228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-377138 19991228				
AB Topical pharmaceutical compns. contain (A) gtoeq. 1 compds. chosen from NaCl, MgCl ₂ , MgSO ₄ , CaCl ₂ , KCl, NaHCO ₃ , and Na ₂ CO ₃ and (B) polyhydric alcs. The compns. effectively remove sebum from hair follicles and do not leave white residue on skin. An sq. lotion was prepnd. from NaCl 10, glycerin 2, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil deriv. 0.6, S 3, resorcin 2, pH adjuster, and H ₂ O to 100%.				
IT 1338-41-6, Salicylic acid, biological studies 108-46-3, Resorcin, biological studies 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies				
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (keratin dissolver; topical compns. for treatment of acne)				
IT 9005-65-6, Sorbitan monostearate 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 25322-68-3D, hydrogenated castor oil derivs.				
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (surfactant; topical compns. for treatment of acne)				

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:434847 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:66217

TITLE: Anti-itch patch containing analgesics, anesthetics, or corticosteroids

INVENTOR(S): Rolf, David; Buseman, Teri

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lectec Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.

CODEN: PIXKD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001041746	A1	20010614	WO 2000-US33498	20001211
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2001041745	A1	20010614	WO 2000-US12970	20000512
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AH, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TH, RW, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6469227	B1	20021022	US 2000-569783	20000512
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-170041P 19991210				
US 2000-569783 A 20000512				
WO 2000-US12970 W 20000512				

AB An adhesive anti-itch patch comprising a flexible backing having a front side and a back side and a therapeutic formulation positioned on the entire surface or on a portion of the front side of the backing is described. The therapeutic formulation includes a medicament, i.e., an antipruritic agent, such as an analgesic, an anesthetic, or a corticosteroid, useful for treating a condition assocwd. with an insect bite, a rash, a skin irritation, poison ivy, poison oak, an inflammatory skin condition, or poison sumac; and a pressure sensitive adhesive. A method for treating a skin condition assocwd. with itching includes applying to the skin surface an adhesive patch of the present invention. For example, therapeutic formulation contained (by wt.) lidocaine 2.5%, camphor 3.0%, propylene glycol 8.4%, polyethylene glycol 0.7%, fragrance 0.5%, glycerin 42.4%, Aloe vera 1.0%, algin 22.5%, water 4.0%, and acrylic ester copolymer adhesive 15.0%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-22-6, Corticosterone 50-23-7, Topicort 50-24-8, Prednisolone 52-21-1, Prednisolone acetate 53-02-1, Tetrahydrocortisol 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-33-8, Paramethasone 53-34-9, Fluprednisolone 53-36-1, Methylprednisolone acetate 56-47-3,

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

Desoxycorticosterone acetate 61-12-1, Dibucaine hydrochloride 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 73-78-9,

Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-22-2, Camphor 76-25-5 83-43-2, 6, alpha.-Methylprednisolone 85-79-0, Dibucaine 89-78-1, Menthol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-39-4D, camphorated 108-46-3,

Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-02-0, Prednisolone sodium phosphate 125-04-2, Cortisol sodium succinate 127-31-1,

Fluorocortizone 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 137-58-6, Lidocaine 139-02-6, Sodium phenolate 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 151-73-5, Betamethasone sodium phosphate 152-58-9, 11-Desoxycortisol 154-69-8, Tripeptenamine hydrochloride 356-12-7 378-44-9,

Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 426-13-1, Fluorometholone 508-99-6, Cortisol cypionate 514-36-3, Fluorocortisone acetate 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 577-48-0, Butamben picrate 637-58-1, Pramoxine hydrochloride 638-94-8 808-48-0, Desoxycorticosterone pivalate 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1247-42-3, Meprednisone 1524-88-5, Cordan 1597-82-6, Paramethasone acetate 1715-33-9, Prednisolone sodium succinate 2002-29-1, Flumethasone pivalate 2375-03-3, Methylprednisolone sodium succinate 2392-39-4, Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 2668-66-8, Medrysone 2773-92-4, Dimethisoquin hydrochloride 3093-35-4, Halcinnide 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5593-20-4, Diprolene 5611-51-8, Triamcinolone hexacetonide 6000-74-4, Cortisol sodium phosphate 7681-14-3, Prednisolone tebutate 13609-67-1, Locoid 22298-29-9, Betamethasone benzoate 25122-46-7, Temovate 33564-31-7 51022-69-6 57524-89-7, Hydrocortisone-17-valerate 66734-13-2 66952-54-8, Halobetasol propionate 80474-12-4, Fluticasone propionate 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate 344974-23-5

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(anti-itch adhesive patch contg. analgesics, anesthetics, and corticosteroids for treatment of pruritus)

IT 50-81-7, vitamin C, Propylene glycol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-95-7, vitamin E acetate 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, copolymers 108-05-4D, Vinyl acetate, copolymers 108-31-6D, Maleic anhydride, copolymers 1406-18-4, vitamin E 2152-44-5, Valisone 8011-96-9, Calamine (pharmaceutical preparation) 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-29-6, Polybutene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9005-38-3, Algin 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 24937-72-2, Poly(maleic anhydride) 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25061-64-3, Vinyl acetate-diethyl maleate copolymer 26853-85-0, Vinyl acetate-diethyl maleate copolymer 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 106108-28-5, Poly(ethylene-butylene)-styrene block copolymer

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(anti-itch adhesive patch contg. analgesics, anesthetics, and corticosteroids for treatment of pruritus)

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:238126 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:239350

TITLE: Preparation of a concentrated liquid disinfectant detergent formulation

INVENTOR(S): Stoica, Eugenia Rodica; Harles, Lucian Sergiu; Dicu, Ioana; Burtica, Elena Luisa; Vacarelu, Stelian;

Oncarescu, Vioral; Borlescu, Cristina

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S.C. Sintfarm S.A., Bucuresti, Rom.

SOURCE: Rom., 3 pp.

CODEN: RUXXA3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Romanian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 114628	B3	19990630	RO 1992-998	19920722

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RO 1992-998 19920722

AB The title detergent formulations contain sodium salts of sulfosuccinate monoesters of ethoxylated alkylphenols 75-85, concd. active substances 35-37, nonylphenol ethoxylate 5-10, sodium salts of maleic acid-vinyl acetate copolymer 0.01-0.5, isopropanol 5-15, 15% sodium carbonate soln. 0.9-2.0, diethanolamine 1-3, and chloramine B (active chlorine content 25-29%, 10-14%.

IT 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkylphenols, monoethers with polyethylene glycol, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acid, sodium salts, uses 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, monoesters with alkylphenol ethoxylates, sodium salts 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, monoether with alkylphenols, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acid, sodium salts RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (prepn. of a concd. liq. disinfectant detergent formulation contg.)

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:233197 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:239351

TITLE: Preparation of a disinfectant liquid detergent formulation

INVENTOR(S): Stoica, Eugenia Rodica; Harles, Lucian Sergiu; Dicu, Ioana; Burtica, Elena Luisa; Vacarelu, Stelian;

Borlescu, Cristina

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S.C. Sintfarm S.A., Bucuresti, Rom.

SOURCE: Rom., 3 pp.

CODEN: RUXXA3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Romanian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 114629	B3	19990630	RO 1992-999	19920722

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RO 1992-999 19920722

AB The title formulations contain: sodium and triethanolamine salts of sulfosuccinate monoester of alkylphenol polyethoxylates 50-70, alkyl dimethylbetaines 2-8, isopropanol 15-20, and formaldehyde 10-15% obtained by the depolym. of 0.1-1% paraformaldehyde solns.

IT 102-71-6D, Triethanolamine, salts with sulfosuccinic acid monoesters of alkylphenol ethoxylates 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkyl-substituted derivs., ethoxylates, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acid salts with sodium hydroxide and triethanolamine, uses 1310-73-2D, Sodium hydroxide, salts with sulfosuccinic acid monoesters of alkylphenol ethoxylates 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, alkylphenol ethers, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acids, salts with sodium hydroxide and triethanolamine RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (prepn. of a disinfectant liq. detergent formulation contg.)

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31308 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:91147

TITLE: A method for the improvement of transport across adaptable semi-permeable barriers

INVENTOR(S): Cevc, Gregor

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idea Innovative Dermale Applikationen G.m.b.H., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.

CODEN: PIXX02

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001001962	A1	20010111	WO 1999-EP4659	19990705
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MX, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, T2, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9954096	A1	20010122	AU 1999-54096	19990705
WO 2001001963	A1	20010111	WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CZ, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LS, LT, LU, MV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, T2, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1189598	A1	20020327	EP 2000-947939	20000705
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2003503442	T2	20030128	JP 2001-507458	20000705
EE 200200008	A	20030415	EE 2002-8	20000705
NO 200200032	A	20020305	NO 2002-32	20020104
US 2003099694	A1	20030529	US 2002-37480	20020104

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 1999-EP4659 A 19990705

WO 2000-EP6367 W 20000705

AB The invention relates to a method, kit and a device for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier, the method comprising the steps of: prep. a formulation by suspending or dispersing said penetrants in a polar liq. in the form of fluid droplets surrounded by a membrane-like coating of one or several layers, said coating comprising at least two kinds of forms of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate; said penetrants being able to transport agents through the pores of said barrier or to enable agent permeation through the pores of said barrier after penetrants have entered the pores, selecting a dose amt. of said penetrants to be applied on a predest. area of said barrier to control the flux of said penetrants across said barrier, and applying the selected dose amt. of said formulation contg. said penetrants onto said area of said porous barrier. Highly adaptable complex droplets (ultradeformable vesicles or transfersomes) were prep.

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

contg. soybean phosphatidylcholine, Na cholate, 3H-labeled DPPC and phosphate buffer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetrimonium bromide 57-15-8, Chlorbutanol 59-02-9, alpha-Tocopherol 59-02-9d, alpha-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-03-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-95-2, Quinic acid 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 86-74-8, Carbazole 90-05-1, Guaiacol 97-53-0, Eugenol 99-50-3, Protocatechuic acid 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 107-15-3D, Ethylenediamine, derivs. 108-95-2D, Phenol, derivs., biological studies 119-13-1, delta-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 121-33-5, Vanillin 121-79-9 Propyl gallate 122-39-4, Diphenylamine, biological studies 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 137-66-6, L-Ascorbic acid, 6-palmitate 148-03-8, Bht-Tocopherol 148-03-8D, .beta.-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 500-38-9, Nordihydroguaiaretic acid 530-57-4, Syringic acid 138-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 2495-84-3, L-Ascorbic acid, 6-oleate 3934-16-5D, Methylsulfonic acid, derivs. 4197-69-7, 2-Butylhydroquinone 5725-96-2, Dimethylamine oxide 7616-22-0, gamma-Tocopherol 7616-22-0D, .gamma.-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-88-4, Polyethylene glycol 9002-89-5 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4 9004-34-6, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-81-3, Polyethylene glycol laurate 9004-96-0, Polyethylene glycol olate 9004-99-3, Myrr 45 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether 9063-89-2 9086-85-5, Poly(hydroxypropyl methacrylate) 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12041-76-8, Dichlorobenzyl alcohol 16690-40-7, L-Ascorbyl 6-laurate .25014-16-5, Bha 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25249-16-5 25322-68-3, Peg 26746-38-3, Di-tert-butylphenol 29349-22-2, Chlorobenzyl alcohol 33425-76-2, L-Ascorbic acid, 6-myristate 50546-45-7, Octaethylene glycol monoisotridecyl ether 53188-07-1, Trolox 85261-20-7, Decanoyl-N-methylglucamide 87246-72-8, D-Glucitol, 1-deoxy-1-[methyl(1-oxododecyl)amino]-88306-53-0, 1,4-Dioxane-2,5-dione, 3,6-dimethyl-, polymer with .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-Poly(oxo-1,2-ethanediyl) 90522-12-6, Poly(N-propylmethacrylamide) 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 121869-32-7 148081-72-5, 1-O-Hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone 158606-68-9, Polyspartamide 191997-39-4 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (improvement of transport across adaptable semi-permeable barriers)

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:842023 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32962
 TITLE: Ophthalmic solutions incorporating an antimicrobial polypeptide
 INVENTOR(S): Tuse, Daniel; Mortelmans, Kristien; Hokama, Leslie A.; Selsted, Michael E.; Chapoy, Lawrence L.; Quinn, Michael H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Large Scale Biology Corporation, USA; SRI International; The Regents of the University of California; Weisley-Jessen Corporation
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
 CODEN: PIXX02
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000071175	A1	20001130	WO 2000-US14608	20000523
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW, GH, GM, KE, LS, HW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

US 6482799 B1 20021119 US 1999-318195 19990525
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-318195 A 19990525
 AB This invention provides a novel antimicrobial system suitable for formulation in a wide variety of ophthalmic solns. In particular the compn. comprises an antimicrobial peptide that is an indolicidin and a buffer compatible with application to a mammalian eye, wherein the buffer is a Good's buffer or the buffer has a halide ion concn. less than 0.05 wt%. The compns. are useful for storing, cleaning, or disinfecting a contact lens. In particular the compns. are self-preserving upon lengthy storage, effective in cleaning and sterilizing contact lenses upon exposure of the lens to the compn., do not require the need for phys. or thermal treatment of the lens and enable the immediate application of the lens to the eye without the need for neutralization, deactivation or washing. For example, an indolicidin ophthalmic soln. was prep'd. by dissolving 0.005 g of indolicidin in 10 mL distd. water, dly. the soln. with a phosphate buffer to 100 mL and adding 8.7 g of NaCl and 0.25 g of Poloxamer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 54-64-8. Thimerosal 55-68-5, Phenylmercuric nitrate 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-15-8, Chlorbutanol 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 61-32-5, Methylcillin 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 62-38-4, Phenylmercuric acetate 65-95-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-79-5, Oxacillin 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 89-83-0, Thymol 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Propyl alcohol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 114-07-8, Erythromycin

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 15438-31-0, Iron(+2), biological studies 16052-06-5, BPFs 16068-46-5, Potassium phosphate 22537-22-0, Magnesium(+2), biological studies 22541-12-4, Barium(+2), biological studies 23713-49-7, Zinc(+2), biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26239-55-4, N-(2-Acetamido)iminodiacetic acid 26266-57-9, Sorbitan monopalmitate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 50851-57-5 106392-55-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer 109191-31-3, N-(2-Acetamido)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid
 RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (ophthalmic solns. contg. antimicrobial peptides for storage, cleaning, and disinfection of contact lenses)

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 120-47-8, Ethylparaben 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 127-56-0, Sulfacetamide sodium 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 738-70-5, Trimethylorip 771-03-9, Dehydroacetic acid 1319-77-3, Cresol 1321-10-4, Chlorocresol 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin B 1404-93-9, Vancomycin hydrochloride 1405-41-0, Gentamycin sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1405-89-6, Bacitracin zinc 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 4148-26-2, Sodium dehydroacetate 5026-62-0, Methylparaben sodium 7668-93-8, Natamycin 8068-28-8, Colistimethate sodium 11138-47-9, Sodium perborate 19323-44-9, Clindamycin 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine digluconate 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate 29457-07-6, Ticarcillin disodium 35285-69-9, Propylparaben sodium 37517-28-5, Amikacin 4984-07-1, Tobramycin sulfate 64221-86-9, Imipenem 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 72558-82-8, Cefazidime 7345-27-6, Polyquad 80802-79-5, Cetrimide 81129-83-1, Cislatamycin sodium 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 86396-73-4, Fluconazole 93107-08-5, Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride 103220-14-0, Defensin 113041-69-3, Magainin 176901-04-5, 3-13-Indolicidin 176901-05-6, 4-13-Indolicidin 176901-06-7, 5-13-Indolicidin 176901-07-8, 2-13-Indolicidin 250253-25-9 250253-30-6

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(ophthalmic solns. contg. antimicrobial peptides for storage, cleaning, and disinfection of contact lenses)

IT 50-99-7, Dextron, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-59-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 60-00-4, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 67-42-5, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetraacetic acid, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 71-52-3, Bicarbonate, biological studies 77-86-1, Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane 77-92-9, biological studies 102-71-6, Trizolamine, biological studies 103-47-9, CHES 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 141-43-5, Monethanolamine, biological studies 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 150-25-4, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 498-17-9 623-84-7, Propylene glycol diacetate 1332-61-2, 3-Morpholinopropanesulfonic acid 1323-39-3, Propylene glycol monostearate 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monoleate 3812-32-6, Carbamate, biological studies 5625-37-6, PIPES 5704-04-1, N-(1-hydroxyethyl)aminohydroxyethylsulfonic acid 7365-45-9, 2-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl ethanesulfonic acid 7379-28-4, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, monosodium salt 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7558-79-4, Monosodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 8002-89-9, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose sodium 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-66-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-65-5, Methylcellulose 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene stearate 9005-65-6, Polyaspartate 80 1043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10191-18-1, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid 14127-61-8, Calcium(2+), biological studies 14213-97-9, Borate

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 15438-31-0, Iron(+2), biological studies 16052-06-5, BPFs 16068-46-5, Potassium phosphate 22537-22-0, Magnesium(+2), biological studies 22541-12-4, Barium(+2), biological studies 23713-49-7, Zinc(+2), biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26239-55-4, N-(2-Acetamido)iminodiacetic acid 26266-57-9, Sorbitan monopalmitate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 50851-57-5 106392-55-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer 109191-31-3, N-(2-Acetamido)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid
 RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (compns. for aerosolization and inhalation)

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:790374 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:042075
 TITLE: Compositions for aerosolization and inhalation
 INVENTOR(S): Thurston, Rachel M.; Browning, James D.; Shah, Praful K.; Placke, Michael E.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Battelle Memorial Institute, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: PIXX02
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000066206	A2	20001109	WO 2000-US11799	20000502
WO 2000066206	A3	20010208		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW, GH, GM, KE, LS, HW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
BR 2000010262	A	20020115	BR 2000-10262	20000502
EP 1173245	A2	20020123	EP 2000-932001	20000502
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2002543165	T2	20022117	JP 2000-615088	20000502
US 6503481	B1	20030107	US 2000-561648	20000502

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-132215P P 19990503
 WO 2000-US11799 W 20000502

AB A compn. is used in combination with an electrohydrodynamic device capable of delivering an active ingredient to the aerodigestive system of the user. The compn. comprises three or optionally four basic components: an active ingredient; a carrier material in which the active ingredient may be dissolved, suspended, or emulsified; an aerosol properties adjusting material which provides the compn. with the phys. characteristics required to create an aerosol cloud by electrostatic or electrohydrodynamic means; and optionally at least one excipient that further adjusts, preserves, stabilizes, or enhances the overall performance of the compn. An aerosol compn. contained paclitaxel 75 mg/mL in 80% ethanol, 19.8% PEG and 0.2% citric acid.

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 89-78-1, Menthol 108-95-2D, Phenol, derivs., ethoxylated, biological studies 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-11-6, Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane 9003-39-8, Fvp 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-63-4D, Sorbitan, poly(oxo-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs., esters 12441-09-70, Sorbitan, esters 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 25013-16-5, Bha 25322-68-3, Peg 106392-12-5, Poloxamer

RL: MOA (Modififer or additive use); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (compns. for aerosolization and inhalation)

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

(Continued)

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:568517 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:182967
 TITLE: Preparation of impregnated matrixes containing lipids and surfactants
 INVENTOR(S): Sheridan, Christopher H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nordico Marketing Development, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 560,035, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6103644	A	20000815	US 1997-868344	19970603
US 2002058453	A1	20020516	US 2001-998151	20011129
US 6616641	B2	20030909		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-171676 B2 19931222
 US 1995-560035 B2 19951117
 US 1997-868344 A3 19970603
 US 2000-613033 A3 20000710

AB A substantially flexible, dry matrix, which contains not more than about 3% moisture at room temp., is impregnated with a water-free treatment mixt. contg. a lipid and a surfactant. In a preferred embodiment, the mixt. includes a glycol, a surfactant and a lipid emollient, lubricant, medicament or skin protectant. Methods for manufg. and using the impregnated matrixes are also described. A matrix consisting of 100% synthetic fiber thermally bonded to itself and weighing approx. 20-28 g/square yard was treated with the water-free formulation listed contg. propylene glycol 50.00, miconazole nitrate 45.00, and benzalkonium chloride 5.00%. A matrix treated with only 1-fold its wt. of formulation was also evaluated by placing the water-free treated matrix in water and transferring the drug from the matrix into the water. An individual towel made using the water-free matrix was applied to the skin by contact which transferred a thin film of the mixt. to the skin. Those same towels, when applied to wet skin with pressure, created an unstable emulsion which aided the transfer of the drug to the skin under those conditions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-67-0, Sulfaguanidine 68-26-8, Vitamin A 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 106-22-9, Citronellol 108-46-3, Resocinol, biological studies 142-62-10, Caprylic acid, esters 147-24-0, Benadryl 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-11-7, Polymyxin 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 9004-74-4, Methoxy Polyethylene glycol 9005-70-3, Polysorbate 85 9016-00-6, PolyDimethyl siloxane 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 25231-21-4, Arlamol E 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 31900-57-9, Polydimethyl siloxane

RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (prepn. of impregnated matrixes contg. lipids and surfactants)

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

(Continued)

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:441602 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:63985
 TITLE: Aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application
 INVENTOR(S): Modi, Pankaj
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Generex Pharmaceuticals Inc., Can.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000037051	A1	20000629	WO 1999-CA1231	19991216
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6436367	B1	20020820	US 1999-251464	19990217
US 6312665	B1	20011106	US 1999-386284	19990831
EP 1140019	A1	20011010	EP 1999-962009	19991216
EP 1140019	B1	20030625		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 20020532536	T2	20021002	JP 2000-589162	19991216
NZ 512188	A	20021025	NZ 1999-512188	19991216
AU 760445	B2	20030515	AU 2000-18518	19991216
AT 243498	E	20030715	AT 1999-962009	19991216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-113239 P 19981221
 US 1999-251464 A 19990217
 US 1999-386284 A 19990831
 WO 1999-CA1231 W 19991216

AB A mixed micellar aerosol pharmaceutical formulation includes a micellar protein pharmaceutical agent, an alkali metal lauryl sulfate, at least three micelle forming compds., a phenol and a propellant. The micelle forming compds. are selected from the group consisting of lecithin, hyaluronic acid, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of hyaluronic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, chamomile ext., cucumber ext., oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, monolein, monoleates, monolaurates, borage oil, evening of primrose oil, menthol, trihydroxy oxocholanyl glycine and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, glycerin, polyglycerin, lysine, polylysine, triolein, polyoxyethylene ethers and analogs thereof, polydocalc烷 alkyl ethers and analogs thereof, chenodeoxycholate and deoxycholate. The amt. of each micelle forming compd. is present in a concn. of from 1 to 20 wt.-% of the total formulation, and the total concn. of micelle forming compds. are less than 50 wt.-% of the formulation. The propellant, e.g., a fluorocarbon propellant, provides enhanced absorption of the pharmaceutical agent, particularly in the buccal cavity. An example was given using insulin as the active ingredient.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 studies 56-87-1, L-lysine, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 73-28-5, Isobutane 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 83-44-3, Deoxycholic acid 106-97-8, Butane, biological studies 108-93-2, Phenol, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 122-32-7, Tricolein 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 474-25-9, Chenodeoxycholic acid 475-31-0 1490-04-6, Menthol 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25322-68-3D, Peg, ethers 25496-72-4, Monoolein 25618-55-7, Polyglycerol 29759-38-4, Tetrafluorobethane 33660-75-2, Heptafluoropropane 38000-06-5, Polylysine 94459-06-7, Tetrafluoropropane
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application)

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 ACCESION NUMBER: 1999:297446 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:342997
 TITLE: Aggregates of human insulin derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Havelund, Svend; Balschmidt, Per; Jonassen, Ib; Hoeg-Jensen, Thomas
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novo Nordisk A/S, Den.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 CODEN: PIXX02
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9921888	A1	19990506	WO 1998-DK461	19981023
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LU, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, NE, SN, TD, TG	CA 2308705	AA 19990506	CA 1998-2308705	19981023
AU 9896221	A1	19990517	AU 1998-96221	19981023
AU 57933	B2	20030313		
EP 1025125	A1	20000809	EP 1998-949960	19981023
EP 1025125	B1	20030625		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO	BR 9813128	A 20000815	BR 1998-13128	19981023
AT 243711	E	20030715	AT 1998-949960	19981023
JP 2003525846	T2	20030902	JP 2000-517995	19981023
ZA 9809722	A	19990426	ZA 1998-9722	19981026
US 6451762	B1	20020917	US 1999-227774	19990108
NO 2000002050	A	20000623	NO 2000-2050	20000418
US 2002155994	A1	20021024	US 2002-83058	20020225
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 1997-1218	A 19971024
			US 1997-64170P	P 19971104
			WO 1998-DK461	W 19981023
			US 1998-193552	A 19981117
			US 1998-227774	A 19990108

AB Water-sol. aggregates of derivs. of human insulin which have a protracted profile of action are disclosed. A new mechanism is involved in prolonging the action of the sol. insulin derivs. This mechanism is based on the partly or fully formation of sol. aggregated forms of the derivs., featuring a size larger than aldolase (Mw = 158 kDa) in a defined gel filtration system. KAV values, albumin binding consts. and disappearance half-times for insulin derivs. were detd.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9003-11-6, Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 25322-68-3 25322-69-4,

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Polypropylene glycol 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26690-10-4, Polylactide
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (aggregates of human insulin derivs. for prolonged action)
 IT 108-39-4, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (preservative; aggregates of human insulin derivs. for prolonged action)

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 ACCESION NUMBER: 1999:233778 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:272007
 TITLE: Buccal spray or capsule compositions containing polar and non-polar solvents for transmucosal administration of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Dugger, Harry A., III
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Flemington Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
 CODEN: PIXX02
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9916417	A1	19990408	WO 1997-US17899	19971001
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LU, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	CA 2306024	AA 19990408	CA 1997-2306024	19971001
AU 9748946	A1	19990423	AU 1997-48946	19971001
EP 1019019	A1	20000719	EP 1997-91162	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI	EP 1029536	A1 20000823	EP 2000-109347	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO	EP 1036561	A1 20000920	EP 2000-109357	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO	JP 2001517689	T2 20011009	JP 2000-513558	19971001
US 2003039680	A1	20030227	US 2002-100156	20020318
US 2003077227	A1	20030424	US 2002-230060	20020829
US 2003077228	A1	20030424	US 2002-230073	20020829
US 2003077229	A1	20030424	US 2002-230075	20020829
US 2003082107	A1	20030501	US 2002-230080	20020829
US 2003095925	A1	20030522	US 2002-230084	20020829
US 2003095926	A1	20030522	US 2002-230085	20020829
US 2003095927	A1	20030522	US 2002-230086	20020829
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1997-911621	A 19971001
			EP 2000-109347	A 19971001
			WO 1997-US17899	A 19971001
			US 2000-537118	A 20000329

AB Buccal aerosol sprays or capsules contg. biol. active peptides, CNS active amines, sulfonyl ureas, antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, sleep inducers, antiasthmatics, bronchodilators, antiemetics, etc., are developed which provide rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal polar compns. of the invention comprises formulation: aq. polar solvent 30-99.8%, active compd. 0.001-60%, and optionally flavoring agent 0.1-10%. The non-polar compn. of the invention comprises formulation: non-polar solvent 20-65%, active compd. 0.005-50%, optionally flavoring agent 0.1-10%, and propellant 50-80%. A non-polar lingual spray compn. contained zidovudine 25-35, soya oil 30-40, butane 60-70, and flavors 2-3 parts. resp.

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 25322-68-3
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (400-1000 mol. wt.; buccal spray or capsule compns. contg. polar and non-polar solvents for transmucosal administration of drugs)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 51-30-9, Isoproterenol hydrochloride 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 57-41-0, Phenyltoin 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B 12 74-98-6, n-Propane, biological studies 75-28-5, Isobutane 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-78-4, Isopentane 106-97-8, n-Butane, biological studies 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies 108-39-4, biological studies 108-91-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-66-0, n-Pentane, biological studies 114-07-8, Erythromycin 127-09-1, 147-24-0, Diphenoxydramine hydrochloride 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 463-92-2, Neopentane 523-87-5, Dimethyltrisiloxane 630-93-3, Phenyltoin sodium 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide (MgO), biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3239-45-0, Desfenfluramine hydrochloride 5786-21-0, Clozapine 7558-79-4, Dibasic sodium phosphate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride (NaCl), biological studies 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 9004-10-6, Insulin, biological studies 10238-21-6, Glutathione 22839-47-0, Aspartame 23031-25-6 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 27882-76-4 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 35700-23-3, Carboprost 47931-85-1, Salmon calcitonin 51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate 51481-61-9 58551-69-2, Carboprost tromethamine 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 70059-30-2, Cimetidine hydrochloride 76824-35-6, Famotidine 79514-01-4, Octreotide acetate 93107-08-5, Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride 99614-02-5, Ondansetron hydrochloride 99614-02-5, Ondansetron 103620-48-4, Sumatriptan succinate 214415-55-1 222415-30-7
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (buccal spray or capsule compns. contg. polar and non-polar solvents for transmucosal administration of drugs)

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 ACCESION NUMBER: 1999:53354 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:115037
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing flavonoids for the control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases
 INVENTOR(S): Singh, Amarjeet; Jain, Rajesh; Singla, Anil Kumar
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Panace Biotech Ltd., India; University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
 SOURCE: U.S. 9 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5858371	A	19990112	US 1997-837564	19970421
RU 214396	C2	20011010	RU 1997-104242	19970320
CN 1219390	A	19960116	CN 1997-110303	19970328
CN 1102387	B	20030305		
ZA 9702500	A	19971103	ZA 1997-2900	19970404
AU 9717860	A1	19980813	AU 1997-17860	19970411
AU 698407	B2	19981029		
CN 1240648	A	20000112	CN 1998-117413	19980707

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 1997-DE16 A 19970205
 AB A Novel compn. and a method for treating anorectal diseases including hemorrhoids and colonic diseases with long term effectiveness and low prolapse rates is disclosed. The compns. are water sol. and can be uniformly applied in the affected region. The compn. comprises flavonoid constituents which possess anti-inflammatory properties. Oral administration of standardized ext. of *Euphorbia prostrata* in rats showed an inhibition of carrageenan-induced edema with ED50 value of 5.98 mg/kg. A capsule contained E. prostrata ext. 15, lactose 250, colloidal silicone dioxide 10, and talc 25 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-22-2 85-89-0, Dibucaine 89-68-9, Chlorothymol 89-78-1, Menthol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 101-08-6, Dipercodon 101-93-9, Phenacetine 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 117-39-5, Quercetin 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 140-65-8, Pramoxine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 491-70-3, Luteolin 491-70-3D, Luteolin, 7-glycoside derivs. 519-96-0D, 6-Methoxy quercetin, 3-glycoside derivs. 520-36-50, Apigenin, 7-glycoside derivs. 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1317-25-5 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 2149-36-2 8-Hydroxyquinoline sulfate. 7440-69-9D, Bismuth, resorcinol derivs., biological studies 8011-96-9, Calamine 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids for control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch,

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 biological studies 25322-68-3
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids for control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases)

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESION NUMBER: 1998:682083 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:293989
 TITLE: Intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into the bladder
 INVENTOR(S): Ottoboni, Thomas B.; Yamamoto, Ronald K.; Conston, Stanley R.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Point Biomedical Corp., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9843555	A1	19981008	WO 1998-US6445	19980402
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, C2, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SH, TD, TG				
AU 9868764	A1	19981022	AU 1998-68764	19980402
GB 2338414	A1	19991222	GB 1999-23410	19980402
GB 2338414	B2	20011219		
EP 971641	A1	20000119	EP 1998-914404	19980402
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
DE 19982286	T	20000427	DE 1998-19882286	19980402
JP 2001519787	T2	20011023	JP 1998-541970	19980402
NO 9904837	A	19991110	NO 1999-4837	19991004

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-833247 A 19970403
 WO 1998-US6445 W 19980402
 AB Biodegradable, sustained release preps. are provided for placement into the bladder through the urethra which provide sustained release of drugs. Configurations are provided which are insertable through a catheter, such as a coiled filament, patch or a flowable gel. The device is biodegraded during or after the sustained release of the drug such that there is no blockage of the urinary tract while the device is in place within the bladder. A soln. of oxybutynin chloride and 2 α collagen was mixed with stirring while preventing occurrence of foam. The mixt. was lyophilized and pulverized at a low temp. using liq. N. The pulverized product was formed under compression to give a needle-shaped prepn. Effects of buffer pH, cannula size, drug concn., and modifier concn. on the release rate of the drug was studied.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 65-65-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, esters 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers with methacrylate 81-25-4, Cholic acid 108-95-2D, Phenol, derivs., biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 1508-65-2, Oxybutynin chloride 5633-20-5, Oxybutynin 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, diacyl derivs., biological studies 7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, alkyl esters, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 26023-30-3, Polyactic Acid sru 26100-51-6, Polylactic Acid 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 83512-85-0, Carboxymethyl chitosan RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into bladder)

L14 ANSWER 37 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESION NUMBER: 1998:658083 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:283874
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing flavonoids for the control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases
 INVENTOR(S): Singh, Amarjit; Jain, Rajesh; Singla, Anil Kumar
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Parma Biotec Ltd., India; University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 868914	A1	19991007	EP 1997-302242	19970401
EP 868914	B1	20020128		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
ES 2189923	T3	20030716	ES 1997-302242	19970401

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1997-302242 A 19970401
 AB. A pharmaceutical compn., and process for the manf. thereof, comprising one or more flavonoids obtained from the plant *Euphorbia prostrata* useful in the control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases. Standardized ext. of *E. prostrata*, when administered orally showed an inhibition of both carageenan-induce edema with ED50 value of 5.98 mg/kg and histamine-induced edema with ED50 value of 16.37 mg/kg. A capsule contained above ext. 15, lactose 250, colloidal silicone dioxide 10, and talc 25 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 59-42-7D, Phenylephrine, salts 76-22-2, Camphor 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-75-9, 8-Quinolinol benzoate 89-68-9, Chlorothymol 89-78-1, Menthol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 101-08-6, Diperodon 101-93-9, Phenacaine 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 134-31-6, 8-Hydroxyquinoline sulfate 140-65-8, Pramoxine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1317-25-5 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 8011-96-9, Calamine 8063-33-0 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 12263-41-1 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 25322-68-3, Peg 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids for control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases)

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESION NUMBER: 1998:631338 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:280996
 TITLE: Topical analgesic composition comprising an alcohol, a chaotropic agent, and an unsaturated fatty acid
 INVENTOR(S): Elen, Harry Richardson
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DTR Dermal Therapy (Barbados) Inc., Barbados
 SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5814659	A	19980929	US 1996-636440	19960423
CA 2203456	AA	19971023	CA 1997-2203456	19970423

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-636440 19960423
 AB A topical analgesic compn. comprises an analgesic agent, an alc., a chaotropic agent, and an unsatd. fatty acid. The compn. is preferably in the form of a stable gel and may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable emulsifier, a pharmaceutically acceptable gelling and/or thickening agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable preservative. The pH of the compn. is adjusted to 7.5-8.0 by the addn. of a pharmaceutically acceptable org. base, such as triethanolamine. The invention also comprises a method for inducing topical analgesia. The compn. is absorbed on an absorbent material, for example a cotton strip inserted into typical skin-wipe packet, brought in contact with the skin of a person in need of such an analgesia; and maintained in contact with the skin for a period of time sufficient to induce and maintain topical analgesia. A topical gel contained lidocaine hydrochloride 4.00, urea 10.00, Carbopol 940 0.40, Me paraben 0.20, imidazolidinyl urea 0.30, Cetrimide (tetradecltrimethyl ammonium bromide) 0.20, PEG-400 (Carbowax) 7.00, n-propanol 7.00, lecithin 1.00, oleic acid 1.00, triethanolamine 9% to pH 7.5-8.0, sterile deionized water q.s. to 100.0.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (92,122)-, biological studies 60-35-5, Acetamide, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 68-12-2, Dimethyl formamide, biological studies 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, biological studies 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 75-12-7, Formamide, biological studies 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-80-6, Dimethylsulfoxide 89-83-8, Thymol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-24-6, Tetracaine 99-76-3 100-51-6, Benzenemethanol, biological studies 102-71-6, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (92)-, biological studies 127-19-5, Dimethyl acetamide 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-65-8, Pramoxine 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 536-43-6, Dyclonine 577-48-0, Butamben picrate 758-96-3 1118-92-9 1119-97-7, Tetradecltrimethyl ammonium bromide 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 2158-11-4, N-Hexyl urea 3015-65-4 8044-71-1, (Cetrimide) 9003-01-4, Carboxypolyethylene 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25322-68-3 25917-35-5, Hexanol 29063-28-3, Octanol 30899-19-5, Pentanol 39236-46-9, Imidazolidinyl urea 53535-33-4, Heptanol 69670-80-0, Hydroxymethylpropyl cellulose 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940 213764-93-3

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (topical analgesic compn. comprising alc., chaotropic agent, and unsatd. fatty acid)

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-283427 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128-8507
 TITLE: Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles
 INVENTOR(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H., USA
 SOURCE: FCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9818610	A1	19980507	WO 1997-US18984	19971027
W: AU, CA, JP, NO, PL, US				
IN: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9749915	A1	19980522	AU 1997-49915	19971027
AU 744156	B2	20020214		
EP 935253	A1	19980818	EP 1997-912825	19971027
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
LI, PL, FI				
JP 2002511777	T2	20020416	JP 1998-520558	19971027
EP 1342546	A1	20030910	EP 2003-10031	19971027
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
LI, PL, FI				
NO 9902036	A	19990428	NO 1999-2036	19990428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-290382	P 19961028
			US 1997-52717P	P 19970716
			EP 1997-912825	A3 19971027
			WO 1997-US18984	W 19971027

AB Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive or readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biol., or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix material or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release of the encapsulant from the particles. The addnl. component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temp. of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixt. The mixt. is extruded though a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component. An example of encapsulation of acetylcysteine is given using starch, polyethylene, glycerol monostearate, and vegetable oil.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 hydrochloride 63-98-9, Phenacemide 64-31-3, Morphine sulfate 64-72-2, Chlorotetracycline hydrochloride 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 64-86-8, Colchicine 65-45-2, Salicylamide 66-76-2, Dicumarol 67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 67-45-8, Furazolidone 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 67-96-9, Dihydrotachysterol 67-97-0, Cholecalciferol 68-19-9, Cyanocabalamin 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-89-3, Metamizole 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 69-44-3, Amodiaquine hydrochloride 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 71-63-6, Digitoxin 71-68-1, Hydromorphone hydrochloride 71-81-8, 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 72-33-3, Mestranol 72-63-9, Methandrostenolone 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-48-3, Bendroflumethiazide 76-38-0, Methoxyflurane 76-62-6, Oxycodeone 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-21-4, Glutethimide 77-41-8, Butalbital 77-27-0, Thiamylal 77-36-1, Chloralhydrate 77-48-4, Methsuximide 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 80-08-0, Dapsone 80-13-7, Halazone 80-53-5, Terpin 81-07-2, Saccharin 81-13-0, Dexamphenol 81-23-2, Dehydrocholic acid 81-81-2, Warfarin 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 83-73-8, Iodoquinol 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 84-02-6, Prochlorperazine maleate 84-17-3, Diestenol 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 84-80-0, Phytadione 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-35-1, Ethotoin 87-00-3, Homatropine 87-08-1, Phenoxymethylpenicillin 87-33-2, ISDN 89-57-6, 5-Aminosalicylic acid 90-33-5, Hydrocromone 90-34-6, Primaquine 91-33-8, Benzthiazide 91-81-6, Tripeleannamine 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 93-14-1, Guafenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-20-2, Chlorpromazine 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-77-8, Disulfiram 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 99-66-1, Valproic acid 100-97-0, biological studies 101-26-8, Pyridostigmine bromide 101-31-5, Hydrocystamine 102-76-1, Triacetin 103-16-2, Monobenzene 103-86-6, Hydroxymphetamine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 104-28-9, Cinocaine 104-31-4, Benzonatate 107-43-7, Betaine 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzodioxol, biological studies 110-85-0, Piperazine, biological studies 110-94-1, Pentanedioidic acid 113-18-8, Ethchlorvynol 113-52-0, Imipramine hydrochloride 113-59-7, Chlorpromazine 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 114-80-7, Neostigmine bromide 115-38-8, Mephobarbital 115-77-5, biological studies 120-97-8, Dichlorphenamide 121-25-5, Amprolium 121-54-0
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT 2028-85-7, Flucytosine 2030-63-9, Clofazamine 2062-78-4, Pimozide 2098-66-0, Cyproterone 2179-37-5, Bencyclane 2192-20-3, Hydroxyzine hydrochloride 2315-02-8, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 2438-32-6, Dexchlorpheniramine maleate 2447-57-6, Sulfadoxine 2589-47-1, Prajmalium bitartrate, biological studies 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2709-56-0, Flupentixol 2898-12-6, Medazepam 2955-38-6, Prazepam 2998-57-4, Estramustine 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3485-14-1, Cyclosporin 3485-62-9, Clidinium bromide 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 3505-38-2, Carbinoxamine maleate 3546-41-6, Pyrvinium pamoate 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3575-80-2, Melperidone 3625-06-7, Mebeverine 3632-91-5, Magnesium gluconate 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 3810-80-8, Diphenoxylate hydrochloride 3902-71-4, Trioxsalen 3930-20-9, Sotalol 3963-95-9, Methacycline hydrochloride 3978-86-7, Azatadine maleate 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4205-91-8, Clonidine hydrochloride 4330-99-8, Trimipramine tartrate 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 4498-32-2, Dibenzepine 4499-40-5,

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Oxtriptyline, biological studies 4697-36-3, Carbencillin 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5321-32-4, Hetacillin potassium 5355-48-6 5370-01-4, Mexiletine hydrochloride 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vildarabine 5636-83-9, Dimeclinemine 5638-76-6, Betahistidine 5874-97-5, Metaproterenol sulfate 5875-06-9, Proparacaine hydrochloride 5987-82-6, Benoxinate hydrochloride 6202-23-9, Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride 6284-40-8, Melegumine 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6452-73-9, Oxprenolol hydrochloride 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 6805-41-0, Aesin 6890-40-0, Histamine phosphate 7054-25-3, Quinidine gluconate 7195-27-9, Mefruside 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7246-21-1, Tyropanate sodium 7280-37-7, Estripoptate 7297-25-8, Erythritol tetranitrate 7414-83-7, Etidronate disodium 7439-46-5, Magnesium, salts, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, salts, biological studies 7439-96-5D, Manganese, salts, biological studies 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), biological studies 7491-74-9, Piracetam 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7632-00-0, Sodium nitrite 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide (KI), biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide, biological studies 7681-93-8, Natamycin 7693-13-2, Calcium citrate 7720-78-7, Ferrrous sulfate 7788-49-6, Potassium citrate 7783-00-8, Selenious acid 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 8017-57-0, Trisulfapyrimidines 8024-48-4, Casanthanol 8049-47-6, Pancratistin 8050-81-5, Simethicone 8065-29-0, Liotrix 8067-24-1, Ergoloid mesylates 9001-01-8, Kallidinogenase 9001-73-4, Papain 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-61-3, Chorionic gonadotropin 9002-86-2, Pvc 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Pvp 9003-97-8, Polycarbophil 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-34-24, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters and ethers, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-70-0, Pyrrolidine 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-80-5, Inulin 9008-05-3, Histoplasmin 10025-73-7, Chromic chloride 10040-45-6, Sodium piculinate 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10246-75-0, Hydroxyzine pamoate 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 10347-81-6, Maprotiline hydrochloride 10379-14-3, Tetrazepam 10418-03-8, Stanazolol 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11000-17-2, Vasmopressin 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12622-73-0, Coccidioidin 12633-72-6, Amphotericin 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 13009-99-9, Mafenide acetate 13042-18-7, Fendiline 13292-46-1, Rifampin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13422-51-0, Hydroxycobalamin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 13523-86-9, Pindolol 13614-98-7, Minocycline hydrochloride 13692-92-3, Dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate 14009-24-6, Drotaverine 14028-44-5, Amoxapine 14779-78-3, Padimate 14976-57-9, Clemastine fumarate 15078-28-1, Nitroprusside 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15622-65-8, Molindone hydrochloride 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15676-69-1, Sulpiride 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1 15687-41-9, Oxyf�idine 16482-55-6, Dihydroxyaluminum sodium carbonate 16595-80-5, Levamisole hydrochloride 16662-47-8, Gallopamol 17140-78-2, Propoxyphene naproxylate 17230-88-5, Danazol 17560-51-9, Metolazone 17617-23-1, Fluzepam 18378-89-7, Plicamycin 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19237-84-4, Prazosin hydrochloride 19356-17-3, Calcifediol 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21462-39-5, Clindamycin 21562-65-8, Molindone hydrochloride 21738-42-1, Owanimiquine 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22059-60-5, Disopyramide phosphate 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22195-34-2, Guanadrel sulfate 22204-24-6, Pyrantel pamoate 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22232-71-9, Mazindol 22260-51-1, Bromocriptine mesylate 22316-47-8,

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

Globazam 22494-42-4 22916-47-8 23031-25-6, Turbutaline 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23280-49-5, Probumol 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 23869-24-1, O-(beta-Hydroxyethyl)-rutoside 24219-97-4, Mianserin 24390-14-5, Doxycycline hyclate 24729-96-2, Clindamycin phosphate 25046-79-1, Glisoxepide 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-N-vinylpyrrolidinone copolymer 25155-18-4, Methylbenzethonium chloride 25167-80-0, Chlorophenol 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol 25322-68-3 25322-39-2, Trazodone hydrochloride 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate 25614-03-3, Bromoaspirine 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 25717-80-0, Molnidomine 25812-30-0, Gemfibrozil 25953-19-9, Gefazolin 26027-38-3, Nonoxynol 9 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26652-09-5, Ritodrine 26675-46-7, Isoflurane 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26839-75-8, Timolol 26944-48-9, Glibenuride 27203-92-5, Tramadol 27823-62-7, Chlortetracycline bisulfate 28088-64-4, Aminosalicylic acid 28395-03-1, Bumetanide 28657-80-9, Cinoxacin 28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 28860-95-9, Carbidiop 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 30578-37-1, Amoxinium methylsulfate 30685-43-9, Metildigoxin 31329-57-4, Naftidrofuryl 31431-39-7, Mebendazole 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 32672-69-8, Mesoridazine besylate 32780-64-6, Labetalol hydrochloride 32887-01-7, Aminocillin 33005-95-7, Tiaprofene acid 33286-22-5, Diltiazem hydrochloride 33402-03-8, Metaraminol bitartrate 33419-42-0 33996-33-7, Oxaceprol 34031-32-8, Auranofin 34183-22-7, Propafenone hydrochloride 34552-83-5, Loperamide hydrochloride 34580-13-7, Ketotifen RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-207280 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128-275101
TITLE: Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C.; Matsunaga, Terry O.; Yellowhair, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imark Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 307,305.
CODEN: USXXAH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5733572	A	19980331	US 1994-346426	19941129
US 5088499	A	19920218	US 1990-569828	19900820
WO 9106829	A1	19910711	WO 1990-US7500	19901219
W: CA, JP				
AT 180170	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE	19990615	AT 1991-902857	19901219
ES 2131051	E	19990716	ES 1991-902857	19901219
JP 3309356	B2	20020729	JP 1991-503276	19901219
JP 05502675	T2	19930513		
US 5228446	A	19930720	US 1991-717084	19910618
WO 9222247	A1	19921223	WO 1992-US2615	19920331
W: AU, CA, JP				
AU 9220020	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE	19930112	AU 1992-20020	19920331
AU 667471	B2	19960328		
JP 06508364	T2	19940922	JP 1993-500847	19920331
EP 616508	A1	19940928	EP 1992-912456	19920331
EP 616508	B1	20010718		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
EP 660687	A1	19950705	EP 1992-912455	19920331
EP 660687	B1	19981028		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
AT 172625	E	19981115	AT 1992-912455	19920331
ES 2124733	T3	19990216	ES 1992-912455	19920331
JP 3053217	B2	20000619	JP 1993-500845	19920331
AT 203148	E	20010815	AT 1992-912456	19920331
ES 2159280	T3	20011001	ES 1992-912456	19920331
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US 5580575	A	19961203	US 1993-76250	19930611
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US 5542935	A	19960806	US 1993-160232	19931130
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WO 9428874	A1	19941222	WO 1994-US5633	19940519
W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
US 5773024	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE	19980630	US 1994-307305	19940916
CA 2177713	AA	19950608	CA 1994-2177713	19941130
WO 9515118	A1	19950608	WO 1994-US13817	19941130
W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 740528 B1 20030326

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

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US 1996-665719 A3 19960618

AB Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams provide novel topical and s.c. delivery vehicles for various active ingredients, including drugs' and cosmetics. Gas and gaseous precursor filled microcapsules were prep. from dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 314 THERE ARE 314 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

51-34-3, Scopolamine 52-21-1 52-67-5, Penicillamine 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-36-1, Methylprednisolone acetate 53-86-1, Indometacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-85-3, Isoniazid 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-32-5, Methicillin 61-33-6, Penicillin g, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-49-6, p-Aminosalicylic acid 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-79-5, Oxacillin 67-43-6, DTPA 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-68-5, Dmso, biological studies 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 68-19-9D, Cyanoacralabin, derivs. 68-41-7, Cycloserine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 74-88-4, Iodomethane, biological studies 74-98-6, Propane, biological studies 75-00-3, Chloroethane 75-10-5, Difluoromethane 75-18-3, Methyl sulfide 75-19-4, Cyclopropane 75-28-5, Isobutane 75-29-6, 2-Chloropropane 75-31-0, 2-Aminopropane, biological studies 75-34-3, 1,1-Dichloroethane 75-43-4, Dichlorofluoromethane 75-45-6, Chlorodifluoromethane 75-46-7, Trifluoromethane 75-56-9, biological studies 75-61-6, Dibromodifluoromethane 75-63-8, Bromotrifluoromethane 75-69-4, Trichlorodifluoromethane 75-71-8, Dichlorodifluoromethane 75-72-9, Chlorotrifluoromethane 75-73-0, Tetrafluoromethane 76-13-1, 1,1-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane 76-15-3, 1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-Tetrafluorooctane 76-16-7, Hexafluoropropane 76-19-7, Perfluoropropane 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-78-4, 2-Methylbutane 78-79-5, biological studies 78-80-8 79-81-2, Retinol palmitate 80-08-0 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin v 87-73-0, Saccharic acid 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-14-4, Isobutyl p-aminobenzoate 94-26-8, Butylparaben 95-80-7, 2,4-Diaminotoluene 96-40-2, 3-Chlorocyclopentane 96-49-1, 1,3-Dioxolan-2-one 96-96-4, Pyrazinamide 99-76-2, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, biological studies 103-41-3, Benzyl cinnamate 106-98-9, 1-Butene, biological studies 106-99-0, 1,3-Butadiene, biological studies 107-00-6, 1-Butyne 107-01-7, 2-Butene 107-25-5, Methyl vinyl ether 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-66-0, n-Pentane, biological studies 109-67-1, 1-Pentene 109-92-2, Ethyl vinyl ether 109-93-3 110-27-0 Isopropyl myristate 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 111-02-4, Squalene 111-42-2, biological studies 112-30-1, 1-Decanol 112-53-8, 1-Dodecanol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (2-), biological studies 112-92-5, n-Octadecyl alcohol 114-07-8, Erythromycin 115-10-6, Methyl ether 115-25-3, Octafluorocyclobutane 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroformane 118-58-1, Benzyl salicylate 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 122-18-9, Benzylidimethyl hexadecylammonium chloride 122-57-6, 4-Phenyl-3-butene-2-one 123-03-5 124-03-8, Cetylidimethylhexadecylammonium bromide 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, biological studies 124-40-3, Dimethylamine, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 124-02-0, Prednisolone sodium phosphate 125-04-2, Hydrocortisone sodium succinate 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 126-18-1, Smilagenin 126-19-2, Sarsapogenin 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 130-95-0, Quinidine 133-51-7, Meglumine antimonate 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 139-07-1, Benzylidimethylhexadecylammonium chloride 139-09-2, Benzylidimethyl tetradecylammonium chloride 140-72-7, Cetylpyridinium bromide 141-43-5, biological studies 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 143-62-4, Digitoxigenin 147-52-4, Nafcillin 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPIUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

sulfate, biological studies 151-73-5, Betamethasone sodium phosphate 154-21-2, Lincosmycin 387-23-0, Cyclobutane 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 334-99-6, Nitromethylfluoromethane 335-02-4, Nitrofluoromethane 335-05-7, Trifluoromethanesulfonfonyl fluoride 335-57-9, Perfluorocheptane 338-65-8, 2-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane 350-51-6, 3-Fluorostyrene 353-36-6, Fluorothane 353-85-5, Trifluoracetone 353-87-7, Bromodifluoromethane 354-25-6, 1-Chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane 354-72-3, Nitropentafluorothane 354-80-3, Perfluorooctylamine 354-84-4, Nitropentafluorothane 355-25-9, Decafluorobutane 355-42-0, Perfluorobutane 357-26-6, Perfluoro-1-butene 359-35-3, Perfluorocheptane 360-89-4, Perfluoro-2-butene 371-67-5, 1,1,1-Trifluorodiazethane 371-77-7, 1,1,1-Trifluoromethyl sulfide 373-52-4, Bromofluorothane 374-07-2, 1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluorocethane 376-97-4, Perfluoropent-1-ene 378-41-9, Betamethasone 420-45-1, 2,2-Difluoropropane 420-46-2, 1,1,1-Trifluorothane 421-56-7, Chlорodifluoromethane 421-83-0, Trifluoromethanesulfonfonyl chloride 423-97-2, Heptafluoro-1-nitropropane 423-33-6, Propane 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-nitro 430-53-5, 1,1-Dichloro-2-fluorocethane 435-97-7, Phenprocoumon 443-48-1, Metronidazole 460-12-0, Butadiyne 460-19-9, 1-Fluoropropane 461-69-7, Tetrafluorocadlene 463-49-0, Allene 463-58-1, Carboxylic sulfide 463-82-1, Neopentane 465-65-6, Naloxone 465-99-6, Hedgerogenin 482-54-2, Cyclohexanediiminetetracetic acid 503-17-3, 2-Butyne 508-02-1, Oleandric acid 508-99-6, Hydrocortisone cypionate 514-36-3, Fludrocortisone acetate 521-13-1, Cholesterol butyrate 526-93-4, Glucic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 536-33-4, Ethiamide 540-55-5, 1-Chloropropane 547-64-8, Methyl lactate 555-43-1, Glycerol trimyristate 555-44-2, Glycerol palmitate 555-45-3, Glycerol trimyristate 559-40-0, Octafluorocyclopentene 563-45-1, 3-Methyl-1-butene 563-46-2, 2-Methyl-1-butene 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 590-19-2, 2-Butadiene 591-93-5, 1,4-Pentadiene 593-53-3, Fluoromethane 593-70-4, Chlorofluoromethane 593-98-6, Bromochlorofluoromethane 594-11-6, Methylcyclopropane 598-23-2, 3-Methyl-1-butene 598-53-8, Methyl 190-propyl ether 598-56-1, 598-61-8, Methylcyclobutane 601-34-3, Cholesterol palmitate 623-84-7, Propylene glycol diacetate 624-72-6, 1,2-Difluoroethane 624-91-9, Methyl nitrite 625-04-7, 4-Amino-4-methylpentan-2-one 632-58-6, Tetrachlorophthalic acid 644-62-2, 661-54-1, 3,3,3-Trifluoropropyne 661-97-2, 1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoro-2,3-dichloropropane 677-56-5, 1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoropropane 678-26-2, Perfluoropentane 684-16-2, Hexafluoro acetone 685-63-2, Hexafluoro-1,3-butadiene 689-97-4, Vinyl acetylene 692-50-2, Perfluoro-2-butene 697-11-0, Perfluorocyclobutene 767-00-0, 4-Cyanophenol 768-94-5, Amanatidine 822-16-2, Sodium stearate 921-11-1, Chlorodinitrithane

RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT 927-84-4, Trifluoromethyl peroxide 928-45-0, Butyl nitrate 929-59-9 931-91-9, Hexafluorocyclopropane 987-24-6, Betamethasone acetate 1070-11-7, Ethambutol hydrochloride 1119-94-4, Lauryltrimethylammonium bromide 1119-97-7, Myristyltrimethylammonium bromide 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1180-43-4, Cholesterol isobutyrate 1191-96-4, Ethylcyclopropane 1256-86-6, Cholesterol sulfate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1321-20-4, Chlorocresol 1323-39-3, Propylene glycol monostearate 1323-83-7, Glycerol distearate 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 1338-41-6,

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPIUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

Sorbitan monostearate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monoleate 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin b 1398-61-4, Chitin 1400-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-37-4, Capreomycin sulfate 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1493-03-4, Difluorododecane 1597-82-6, Paramethasone acetate 1630-94-0, 1,1-Dimethylcyclopropane 1722-62-9, Mepivacaine hydrochloride 1759-88-2 1842-05-3, 1,1-Dichloro-1,2-difluoroethane 2022-85-7, Fluycosine 2314-97-8, Iodotrifluoromethane 2366-52-1, 1-Fluorobutane 2375-03-3, Methylprednisolone sodium succinate 2392-39-4, Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 2462-63-7, Diacylphosphatidylethanolamine 2511-95-7, 1,2-Dimethyl-cyclopropane 2551-52-4, Sulfur hexafluoride 2644-64-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 2671-68-3, Lanosterol acetate 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3116-76-5, Dicloxacillin 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3485-14-1, Cyclosporin 3511-16-8, Hetacillin 3529-04-2, Benzylidimethyl hexadecyl ammonium bromide 3910-74-0, Streptomycin sulfate 3858-89-7, Chloroprocaine hydrochloride 3992-98-1, Ergoteral palmitate 4539-70-2, Distearoylphosphatidylcholine 4597-36-3, Carbamidilin 4786-20-3, Crotonethione 4901-75-1, 3-Ethyl-3-methylaziridine 5534-09-8, Baclofenmethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5611-51-8, Triamcinolone hexacetonide 5714-22-7, Sulfur fluoride (SF610) 5600-74-4, Hydrocortisone sodium phosphate 5656-12-3, Glucuronic acid 5647-84-9, Alumina monostearate 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7281-04-1, Benzylidimethyl dodecyl ammonium bromide 7440-01-9, Neon, biological studies 7440-15-5, Rhenium, biological studies 7440-24-6, Strontium, biological studies 7440-37-1, Argon, biological studies 7440-59-7, Helium, biological studies 7440-63-3, Xenon, biological studies 7440-65-5, Yttrium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, biological studies 7637-07-2, Boron trifluoride, biological studies 7681-14-3, Fendisilone tebutate 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7782-41-4, Fluorine, biological studies 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies 7783-53-2, Tungsten hexafluoride 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guava gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth 9000-69-5, Pectin 9001-78-9, Alkaline phosphatase 9002-06-6, Thymidine kinase 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-61-3, Human chorionic gonadotropin 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies 9002-68-0, FSH 9002-71-5, Thyrotropin 9002-76-0, Gastrin 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Povidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9004-98-2, Polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene stearate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9005-66-7, Polysorbate 40 9005-67-8, Polysorbate 60 9005-79-2, Glycogen, biological studies 9005-82-7, Amylose 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-27-6, Chondroitin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate 9011-97-6, Cholecystokinin 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-72-0, Glucan 9013-95-0, Levan 9014-63-5, Xylan 9026-93-1, Adenosine deaminase 9034-40-6, Leutinizing hormone releasing hormone 9035-81-8, Trypsin inhibitor 9036-88-8, Mannan

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPIUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

9037-22-3, Amylopectin 9037-55-2, Galactan 9037-90-5, Fructan 9046-38-2, Galacturonan 9046-40-6, Pectic acid 9050-04-8 9057-02-7, Fullulan 9060-75-7, L-Arabinan 9072-19-9, Fucoidan 10024-97-2, Nitrous oxide, biological studies 10549-91-4 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12001-79-5, Vitamin k 12364-41-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride 13292-46-1, Rifampin 15686-71-2, Cephalixin 15687-17, Ibuprofen 17435-78-8, Cholesterol glucuronide 18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18656-38-7, Dimyristylylphosphatidylcholine 18656-40-1, Dilauroylphosphatidylcholine 18773-88-1, Benzylidimethyl tetracylaminium bromide 19247-09-7 19600-01-2, Ganglioside gm 2, 20947-95-9 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 22916-47-8, Miconazole 24521-77-5 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 24764-97-4, 2-Bromobutyraldehyde 24937-47-1, Polyarginine 25038-59-9, Pet, biological studies 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25212-18-4, Polyarginine 25322-68-3 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 26023-30-3, Poly[ox(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26266-69-9, Sorbitan monopalmitate 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 27070-61-7, Hexafluoropropane 29593-08-6 30516-87-1, Azidotrimyidine 31362-50-2, Bombesin 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 33735-55-6 34077-87-7, Diclohexifluorothane 34787-01-4, Ticarcillin 35602-69-8, Cholesterol stearate 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36367-19-1, Etidocaine hydrochloride 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 37266-93-6, Sucrose laurate 37318-31-3, Sucrose stearate 37330-34-0 37331-28-5, Pustulan 37377-93-8, beta-Lipoprotein 37758-47-7, Ganglioside gm 1 38000-06-5, Polylysine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38821-53-3, Chondrokin 39300-95-3, Sucrose palmitate 39422-22-5, gamma-Lipoprotein 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50402-72-7, 2,3,6-Trimethylpiperidine 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 53563-63-6, Glycerol dimyristate 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 57223-18-4, 1-Nonen-3-yne 57916-92-4, Carbomer 934p 59227-89-3, Azone 59277-89-3, Acylclovir 60095-23-0 60495-58-1, Galactocarolose 64612-25-5, Fucan 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 67382-96-1, Melanin concentrating hormone 67896-63-3, Dipentadecanoylphosphatidylcholine 68302-57-8, Amlexanox 68354-92-7 68354-99-4 68737-67-7, Diclohexylphosphatidylcholine 69992-87-6, Keratan 73294-85-6 75634-40-1, Dermatan 76822-97-4 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin 98023-09-7 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 108173-78-0 109144-61-8 113669-21-9 116632-15-6, 1,2,3-Nonadecane-tricarboxylic acid-2-hydroxytrimylester 117076-33-2 118248-91-2 127512-30-5, Cholestry14'-trimethylammonio)butanoate

RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

L14 ANSWER 41 OF 52 CAPIUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:55542 CAPIUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:119574

TITLE: Stabilization and oral delivery of calcitonin

INVENTOR(S): Baudys, Miroslav; Kim, Sung Wan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Utah Research Foundation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXX02

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9800155	A1	19980108	WO 1997-US11355	19970627
W: AU, CA, JP, KR				
RU: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5726154	A	19980310	US 1996-671870	19960628
AU 9737932	A1	19980121	AU 1997-37932	19970627
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
US 1996-671870				19960628
WO 1997-US11355				19970627
AB: Comps. and methods for stabilization and oral delivery of human calcitonin are described. An aq. liq. compn. for stable storage of human calcitonin comprises an aq. mixt. of SDS and an org. acid. A nonaq. liq. compn. for stable storage of human calcitonin comprises about 0-10 % by vol. of a mixt. of C8/C10 mono- and di-glycerides and about 0-10 % by vol. of a polar, nonaq. solvent. Both of these stabilized human calcitonin formulations provide significant intestinal absorption of calcitonin.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 4				THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 64-18-6, Formic acid, biological studies 67-68-5, Dmso, biological studies 68-12-2, Dmf, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 133-37-9 141-82-2, Malonic acid, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, biological studies 25322-68-3, Peg 156259-68-6, Capmul MCM				
RU: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)				
(stabilization and oral delivery of calcitonin)				

L14 ANSWER 42 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-625007 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:308902

TITLE: Experimental and molecular modeling studies in the incompatibility of phenolic preservatives with polyethylene glycols

AUTHOR(S): Heun, G.; Breitkreutz, J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Pharmaceutical Technology, Westphalian Wilhelms University, Muenster, D-48149, Germany

SOURCE: Pharmacological and Pharmacological Letters (1996), 6(2), 60-63

CODEN: PPLBEB; ISSN: 0939-9488

PUBLISHER: Medpharm Scientific Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The physicochem. phase behavior of binary and ternary mixts. of polyethylene glycols, phenol and water was investigated. In addn. to exptl. studies using differential scanning calorimetry and UV-spectroscopy mol. modeling calcns. were performed using methods of quantum mechanics, mol. mechanics and mol. dynamics. Exptl. and calculational results of binary mixts. of polyethylene glycol and phenol show the existence of a cryst. complex. In this complex polyethylene glycol mol. tend to form a 41 helix geometry. At every second ethylene glycol unit one phenol mol. is assocd. In the polyethylene glycol/water system there is no evidence for comparable complexes. Phase sepns. in ternary mixts. of polyethylene glycols, water and phenol can be attributed to the solv. gap of water and phenol.

IT 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 25322-68-3, PEG 4000

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (incompatibility of phenolic preservatives with polyethylene glycols)

AB The physicochem. phase behavior of binary and ternary mixts. of polyethylene glycols, phenol and water was investigated. In addn. to exptl. studies using differential scanning calorimetry and UV-spectroscopy mol. modeling calcns. were performed using methods of quantum mechanics, mol. mechanics and mol. dynamics. Exptl. and calculational results of binary mixts. of polyethylene glycol and phenol show the existence of a cryst. complex. In this complex polyethylene glycol mol. tend to form a 41 helix geometry. At every second ethylene glycol unit one phenol mol. is assocd. In the polyethylene glycol/water system there is no evidence for comparable complexes. Phase sepns. in ternary mixts. of polyethylene glycols, water and phenol can be attributed to the solv. gap of water and phenol.

IT 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 25322-68-3, PEG 4000

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (incompatibility of phenolic preservatives with polyethylene glycols)

AB Oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns. comprising from about 0.05 to about 20% of a water-sol. mucoadhesive such as PEG are disclosed. An effervescent tablet contained dextromethorphan HBr 200, Poloxamer 301 20, anhyd. citric acid 1180, granular NaHCO₃ 1700, powd. NaHCO₃ 175, flavors q.s. and water 30 mg.

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-86-1 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-22-2, Camphor 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripeleannamine 93-14-1 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 113-92-8 118-23-0, Bromadiophenhydramine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Ciproheptadine 132-21-8, Dexbrompheniramine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8 498-71-5, Sobrerol 562-10-7 569-59-5 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 638-23-3, Carbocisteine 791-35-5,

L14 ANSWER 43 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

Chlophedianol 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1490-04-6, Menthol 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 2623-23-6 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3964-81-6, Azatadine 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 6159-55-3, Vasicine 7020-55-5, Clidinium 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxy ethyl cellulose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1 18053-31-1, Fomiphene 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25249-16-5 25322-68-3 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4 36950-96-6, Cicloprofen 38194-50-2, Sulindac 39711-79-0, n-Ethyl p-menthane-3-carboxamide 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53716-49-7, Carprofen 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Tazifylline 79794-75-5 83799-24-0 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Temelastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90729-43-4, Ebastine 91833-77-1, Rocastine 171067-52-0

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)

L14 ANSWER 43 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-934267 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:350292

TITLE: Oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compositions

INVENTOR(S): Singh, Nikhilesh N.; Carella, Anne M.; Smith, Ronald Lee

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 205, 665, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

US 5458879 A 19951017 US 1994-316172 19940930

WO 9523591 A1 19950908 WO 1995-US2207 19950223

W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN

RU: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2183746 AA 19950908 CA 1995-2103746 19950223

AU 9519683 A1 19950918 AU 1995-19683 19950223

AU 702889 B2 19990311

EP 748212 A1 19961218 EP 1995-912585 19950223

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE

CN 1143317 A 19970219 CN 1995-191923 19950223

HU 75151 A2 19970428 HU 1996-2403 19950223

BR 9506982 A 19970916 BR 1995-6982 19950223

JP 09510703 T2 19971028 JP 1995-522935 19950223

FI 9603421 A 19960902 FI 1996-3421 19960902

NO 9603673 A 19960903 NO 1996-3673 19960903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-205665 19940303

US 1994-316172 19940930

WO 1995-US2207 19950223

AB Oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns. comprising from about 0.05 to about 20% of a water-sol. mucoadhesive such as PEG are disclosed. An effervescent tablet contained dextromethorphan HBr 200, Poloxamer 301 20, anhyd. citric acid 1180, granular NaHCO₃ 1700, powd. NaHCO₃ 175, flavors q.s. and water 30 mg.

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-86-1 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-22-2, Camphor 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripeleannamine 93-14-1 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 113-92-8 118-23-0, Bromadiophenhydramine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Ciproheptadine 132-21-8, Dexbrompheniramine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8 498-71-5, Sobrerol 562-10-7 569-59-5 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 638-23-3, Carbocisteine 791-35-5,

L14 ANSWER 44 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-899177 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:296637

TITLE: Mucoadhesive polymers as vehicles for oral compositions

INVENTOR(S): Singh, Nikhilesh Nihala; Carella, Anne Marie; Smith, Ronald Lee

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 9523591 A1 19950908 WO 1995-US2207 19950223

W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN

RU: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 5458879 A 19951017 US 1994-316172 19940930

AU 9519683 A1 19950918 AU 1995-19683 19950223

AU 702889 B2 19990311

EP 748212 A1 19961218 EP 1995-912585 19950223

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE

BR 9506982 A 19970916 BR 1995-6982 19950223

JP 09510703 T2 19971028 JP 1995-522935 19950223

FI 9603421 A 19960902 FI 1996-3421 19960902

NO 9603673 A 19960903 NO 1996-3673 19960903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-205665 19940303

US 1994-316172 19940930

WO 1995-US2207 19950223

AB Disclosed are oral pharmaceutical vehicle compns. comprising 0.05-20% of a water-sol. mucoadhesive. The mucoadhesives coat and adhere to mucous membranes such as the throat, therefore the compn. is suitable for the treatment of irritation, pain, and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis and cold. An oral soln. contained acetaminophen 5.000, pseudoephedrine HCl 10.300, propylene glycol 15.000, polyethylene oxide 0.450, Na CMC 0.450, Na citrate 0.522, citric acid 0.338, syrup 40.000, colorants 0.008, flavor 0.500, 95% alc. 5.000, and purified water to 100,000 wt./vol.1.

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-86-1 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripeleannamine 93-14-1 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 118-23-0, Bromadiophenhydramine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dexchlorpheniramine 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Ciproheptadine 132-21-8, Dexbrompheniramine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8 498-71-5, Sobrerol 562-10-7 569-59-5 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 638-23-3, Carbocisteine 791-35-5, Chlophedianol 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 3572-43-8, Flurbiprofen 6159-55-3, Clidinium 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxy ethyl cellulose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1 18053-31-1, Fomiphene 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25249-16-5 25322-68-3 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4 36950-96-6, Cicloprofen 38194-50-2, Sulindac 39711-79-0, n-Ethyl p-menthane-3-carboxamide 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53716-49-7, Carprofen 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Tazifylline 79794-75-5 83799-24-0 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Temelastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90729-43-4, Ebastine 91833-77-1, Rocastine 171067-52-0

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)

L14 ANSWER 44 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Silanes 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-32-4, 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9005-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1 18053-31-1, Fomimober 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25249-16-5 25322-68-3 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Miquatazine 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4 36950-96-6, Cicloprofen 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-9, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cixatidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53716-49-7, Carprofen 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58581-89-8, Azelaistine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74978-16-8, Magnaldrate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Fazifylline 79794-75-5, Loratadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Telfastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90729-43-4, Ebastine 115609-60-4, AHR-11325
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (mucocaudes for oral preps. for treatment of cough and discomfort assoc'd. with laryngopharyngitis)

L14 ANSWER 45 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:441274 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:197069
 TITLE: Process for gel formation by ionizing radiation for prosthetics and implants
 INVENTOR(S): Navat, Patrice
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 5 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 FR 2707499 A1 19950120 FR 1993-5472 19930430
 FR 2707499 B1 19951201
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1993-5472 19930430
 AB A process for formation of a gel by ionizing radiation and the products thus obtained are disclosed. It comprises exposing a compd. having a gtoeq.1 OH or CHO group to ionizing radiation, e.g. gamma rays, in a soln. The process is used for prepn. of substances having gelatinous property for cosmetic and reconstructive surgery such as implants for patients undergone mastectomy (no data).
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-50-1, Saccharose, biological studies 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde 638-37-9, Succinic aldehyde 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-34-60, Cellulose, derivs. 12587-47-2, Beta ray 25322-68-3, Peg
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (process for gel formation by ionizing radiation for prosthetics and implants)

L14 ANSWER 46 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:257836 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:38834
 TITLE: Prolonged delivery of antidiabetic peptides
 INVENTOR(S): Danley, Dennis Edward; Gelfand, Robert Alan; Geoghegan, Kieran Francis; Yesook, Kim; Lambert, William Joseph; Hong, Qi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 70 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 EP 619322 A2 19940102 EP 1994-300981 19940210
 EP 619322 A3 19960313
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE
 NO 9400436 A 19941010 NO 1994-436 19940209
 AU 9455016 A1 19941013 AU 1994-55016 19940209
 AU 682328 B2 19971002
 ZA 9400878 A 19950810 ZA 1994-878 19940209
 PL 180697 B1 20010330 PL 1994-302370 19940224
 CA 2116478 AA 19941008 CA 1994-2116478 19940225
 CA 2116478 C 20021203
 JP 07002695 A2 19950106 JP 1994-35948 19940307
 RU 2126264 C1 19990220 RU 1994-7084 19940307
 JP 2001158749 A2 20010612 JP 2000-317228 19940307
 BR 9401185 A 19941018 BR 1994-1185 19940316
 CN 1106698 A 19950816 CN 1994-104491 19940407
 CN 1080123 B 20020306
 US 6284727 B1 20010904 US 1995-472349 19950607
 US 2003050237 A1 20030313 US 2001-943084 20010831
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-44133 A 19930407
 US 1994-181655 B1 19940125
 JP 1994-35948 A2 19940307
 US 1995-472349 A1 19950607

AB Noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus is treated in a mammal by prolonged administration of peptide 7-37 of glucagon-like peptide 1 (insulinotropin, GLP-1) and related peptides, esp. in combination with a polymer matrix, in a water-immiscible oil suspension, in a complex with Zn or other metals, in a complex with a basic polypeptide or phenolic compd., in a liposome delivery system, or after subjection to conditions resulting in amorph. or cryst. material formation (e.g. high shear or exposure to salts) to prolong the release of the peptide. Thus, a soln. contg. 2 mg insulinotropin/mL phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) was mixed with an equal vol. of a soln. of 0.6 mg protamine and 4.4 mg PhOH/mL in PBS to produce an aq. suspension.

IT 99-76-3, Methyl paraben 108-39-4, biological studies 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 1319-77-3, Cresol
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (combinations with peptides; prolonged delivery of antidiabetic peptides)

IT 9000-01-5, Guia acacia 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-21-9, Furcellaran 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-65-1, Guia tragacanth 9003-89-5, PVA 9003-11-6, Ethylene glycol/propylene glycol copolymer 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-60, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9,

L14 ANSWER 46 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-80, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25322-68-3, PEG
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (matrix; prolonged delivery of antidiabetic peptides)

L14 ANSWER 47 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:708428 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:308428

TITLE: X-ray contrast compositions containing a barium salt and film-forming materials
INVENTOR(S): Illig, Carl B.; Toner, John L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sterling Winthrop Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 938,786, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 27

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5352434	A	19941004	US 1993-104222	19930809
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-104222	B2 19930809
			US 1992-877691	B2 19920501
			US 1992-930781	B1 19920901

AB Disclosed are x-ray contrast compns. for oral or retrograde examn. of the gastrointestinal tract comprising a polymeric material capable of forming a coating on the gastrointestinal tract and a barium salt. An example compn. contains Ba sulfate 1.94, Dow Corning Med. Antifoam AF emulsion 3.50, galactan sulfate 0.5, Ca lactate 0.5 g and water to 10ml.

IT 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 75-23-9, Ethylene oxide, biological studies 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs. 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkyl derivs., ethoxylated 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 1398-61-4, Chitin 5910-79-2, Sodium heptadecyl sulfate 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxethylene sorbitan, fatty acid esters 10294-40-3 12009-21-1, Barium zirconate 12046-08-1, Barium hexaboride 12047-27-7, Barium titanate, biological studies 12650-28-1 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25322-68-3D, Polyoxethylene, alkyl ethers 26204-55-7, Dodecylammonium bromide 73830-73-6
RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (x-ray contrast compns. contg. a barium salt and film-forming materials)

L14 ANSWER 48 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:708374 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:308374

TITLE: Controlled release coatings derived from aqueous dispersions of zein
INVENTOR(S): Oshlack, Benjamin; McGinity, James; Chasin, Mark; Bodmeier, Roland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euroceltic S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 930,107.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5356467	A	19941018	US 1993-103887	19930806
US 5324351	A	19940628	US 1992-930107	19920813
NO 9302667	A	19940214	NO 1993-2867	19930812
AU 9344621	A1	19940217	AU 1993-44621	19930812
EP 585688	A2	19940309	EP 1993-112971	19930812
EP 585688	A3	19940803		
EP 585688	B1	19981014		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-930107 19920813
AB Stable aq. dispersions of zein which may be used as controlled release coatings of pharmaceutical, animal, health, or food products in an inorg. solvent-free environment are disclosed.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 65-65-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 14-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 120-47-6, Ethylparaben 1319-77-3, Cresol 25322-68-3, PEG
RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (controlled release coatings derived from aq. dispersions of zein)

L14 ANSWER 49 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:663679 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:263679

TITLE: Quick-drying gel-type disinfectant for hands and fingers
INVENTOR(S): Kamishita, Takuza; Miyazaki, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toko Yakuhin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 604848	A2	19940706	EP 1993-120329	19931216
EP 604848	A3	19960320		
EP 604848	B1	19991020		
JP 60919700	A2	19940719	JP 1992-348566	19921228
JP 25337323	B2	19960911		
AT 16836	E	19991115	AT 1993-120329	19931216
ES 2139622	T3	20000216	ES 1993-120329	19931216
CA 2111932	AA	19940629	CA 1993-2111932	19931220
CA 2111932	C	19980707		
CA 1090126	A	19940803	CA 1993-121745	19931228
CA 1039672	B	19980909		
US 5750579	A	19980512	US 1996-638860	19960429

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-348566 19921228

US 1993-169643 19931220

AB Described is a quick-drying, gel-type disinfectant compn. useful for disinfecting the hands and fingers of workers such as doctors and nurses and patients in hospitals, which can readily be used without overflowing or falling from the hands and fingers and can be well spreaded onto the hands and fingers by rubbing with neither occurrence of twisted scale-like residue nor unpleasant stickiness before or after drying. The disinfectant compn. comprises a soln. of a disinfecting medicament in an alc. and a thickening agent consisting of a combination of a carboxyvinyl polymer and a water-sol. high mol. cellulose compd. The compn. may further contain a wetting agent. One formulation contained cresol 0.5, EtOH 80.0, glycerin 0.1, Carbopol 940 0.2, hydroxypyropylmethyl cellulose 0.8, diisopropanolamine 0.1, and water 18.3g.

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-03-1D, Biguanide, compds. 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 108-95-2D, Phenol, compds. 110-97-4, Diisopropanolamine 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 1319-77-3, Cresol 7553-56-20, Iodine, compds. 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypyropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypyropylmethyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 28874-51-3, Sodium pyrrolidonecarboxylate 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940
RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (quick-drying gel-type disinfectant compn. for hands and fingers)

L14 ANSWER 50 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:625225 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:225225

TITLE: Polymeric x-ray compositions containing iodinated polymeric beads
INVENTOR(S): Illig, Carl R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sterling Winthrop Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 877,690, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 27

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5342605	A	19940830	US 1993-54119	19930426
CA 2094893	AA	19931102	CA 1993-2094893	19930426
NO 9301595	A	19931102	NO 1993-1595	19930430
AU 9338135	A1	19931104	AU 1993-38315	19930430
JP 06025016	A2	19940201	JP 1993-104067	19930430
HU 64700	A2	19940228	HU 1993-1270	19930430
CA 2161434	AA	19941110	CA 1994-2161434	19940412
WO 9425075	A1	19941110	WO 1994-US3919	19940412
W: AU, BR, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, RU, SK, UA				
RU: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9466303	A1	19941121	AU 1994-66303	19940412
EP 695195	A1	19960207	EP 1994-914103	19940412
R: DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT				
JP 08509721	T2	19961015	JP 1994-524298	19940412

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-877690 B2 19920501

US 1993-54119 A 19930426

WO 1994-US3919 W 19940412

AB Disclosed are x-ray contrast compns. for oral or retrograde examn. of the gastrointestinal tract comprising a polymeric material in combination with a divalent cation capable of forming a coating on the gastrointestinal tract and iodinated polymeric, water-insol. beads having a particle size of from about 0.01 to about 1000.00 μ m, wherein said iodinated polymeric beads comprise a polymer contg. repeating units (AX) where A is a repeating org. unit in the backbone chain of the polymer; and X is an org. moiety having an iodine content within the range of from about 40 to about 80 wt. percent based on the mol. wt. of X, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. An example polymer is iodinated polyvinyl alc. Iodinated org. compds. 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs. 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkyl derivs., ethoxylated 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 1398-61-4, Chitin 5802-90-4D, sodium heptadecyl sulfate 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, iodinated 9003-39-8, PVP 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxethylen sorbitan, fatty acid esters 12441-09-70, Sorbitan, esters 14127-61-8, Calcium ion, biological studies 22537-22-0, Magnesium ion, biological studies 22541-12-4, Barium ion, biological studies 23713-49-7, Zinc ion, biological studies 24567-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25322-68-3D, Polyoxethylene, alkyl ethers 25638-17-9, Sodium butylphthalenesulfonate 26204-55-7, Dodecylammonium bromide
IT 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs. 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkyl derivs., ethoxylated 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 1398-61-4, Chitin 5802-90-4D, sodium heptadecyl sulfate 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, iodinated 9003-39-8, PVP 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxethylen sorbitan, fatty acid esters 12441-09-70, Sorbitan, esters 14127-61-8, Calcium ion, biological studies 22537-22-0, Magnesium ion, biological studies 22541-12-4, Barium ion, biological studies 23713-49-7, Zinc ion, biological studies 24567-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25322-68-3D, Polyoxethylene, alkyl ethers 25638-17-9, Sodium butylphthalenesulfonate 26204-55-7, Dodecylammonium bromide
RL: THU (therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (x-ray contrast compns. contg. iodinated polymer beads)

L14 ANSWER 51 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:127569 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:127569

TITLE: Metal phenoxide/polyethylene glycols for protecting the body from chemical warfare agents
INVENTOR(S): Barnard, Robert A. B.; Caselman, Alfred A.; Purdon, John G.; Bovenkamp, John W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minister of National Defence, Can.
SOURCE: Can., 17 pp.

CODEN: CAXXX4

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1321949	A1	19930907	CA 1983-441617	19831122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 1983-441617 19831122				
AB A barrier cream consisting essentially of at least 1 active ingredient chosen from the alkali metal salts of mono and dihydroxy phenols, and alkyl and mono alkoxy substituted mono and dihydroxy phenols, in which the alkyl groups each contain from 1 to 4, dispersed in a substantially anhydrous state in a base medium comprising a polyethylene glycol which has been at least partially etherified with at least 1 alkyl group of up to 4 C to reduce the free OH group content of the polyethylene glycol.				
IT	25322-68-3D	Polyethylene glycol, alkyl ethers		
RL	TMU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)	(detoxifying compds. in, against chems. of warfare)		
IT	108-95-2D	Phenol, hydroxy, salts		
RL	TMU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)	(detoxifying compns. contg., of chems. of warfare)		

L14 ANSWER 52 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

Zinc propionate 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 569-59-5, Phenindamine tartrate 577-11-7, Docusate sodium 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 590-46-5, Betaine hydrochloride 620-61-1 632-99-5, Basic fuchsin 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 824-35-1, Calcium salicylate 1176-08-5 1304-85-4, Bismuth subnitrate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 1317-25-5, Alcloxa 1319-77-3, Cresol 1321-11-5, Aminobenzoic acid 1330-43-4, Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7) 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1403-17-4, Candididin 1420-53-7, Codeine sulfate 1490-04-6, Menthol 1984-06-1, Sodium caprylate 2219-72-9, p-tert-Butyl-m-cresol 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 4438-95-3 5892-10-4, Bismuth subcarbonate 6202-05-7, Cyclomethycaine sulfate 7440-02-0, Nickel, analysis 7440-04-0, Carbon, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7487-94-7, Mercuric chloride, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7631-99-4, Sodium nitrate, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia, biological studies 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7757-79-1, Potassium nitrate, biological studies 7758-98-7, Cupric sulfate, biological studies 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 7784-25-0, Alum, ammonium 8011-96-9, Calamine 8048-31-5, Theobromine sodium salicylate 8050-81-5, Simethicone 8063-33-0 9000-69-5, Pectin 9000-92-4, Diastase 9001-62-1, Lipase 9001-75-6, Pepsin 9001-92-7, Prolase 9004-81-3, Polyoxyethylene laurate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10043-67-1, Alum, potassium 10098-89-2, Lysine hydrochloride 10377-95-4 10402-16-1, Copper oleate 12173-47-6, Hectorite 13943-58-3, Potassium ferrocyanide 14807-96-6, Talcum, biological studies 15347-57-6, Lead acetate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 25086-89-9 25322-68-3D, alkyl ethers 27877-51-6, Tolindate 29825-08-9 31586-77-3, Bismuth sodium tartrate 33032-12-1, Methapycilene fumarate 37189-34-7 37933-78-1 148619-56-1, Zylotin

RL: TMU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(over-the-counter prepn. contg., stds. for)

L14 ANSWER 52 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:455828 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:55828

TITLE: Status of certain additional over-the-counter drug category II and III active ingredients
COPORATE SOURCE: United States Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20857, USA

SOURCE: Federal Register (1993), 58(88), 27636-44, 10 May 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Certain over-the-counter drugs are not generally recognized as safe and effective or are misbranded under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The list includes digestive, external analgesic, insect bite and sting, poison ivy, skin protectant, diaper rash, topical antifungal, and oral analgesic products.

IT 50-25-1, biological studies 50-29-3, Chlorophenothane, analysis 50-78-2, Aspirin 52-28-8, Codeine phosphate 52-89-1, Cysteine hydrochloride 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 56-92-8, Histamine dihydrochloride 57-06-7, Allyl isothiocyanate 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-24-9, Strychnine 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-56-0 59-33-6, Pyrimidine maleate 59-51-8, Racemethionine 60-29-7, Ether, biological studies 60-80-0, Antipyrene 61-73-4, Methylene blue 62-45-2, Phenacetin 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 63-42-3 64-17-5, Alcohol, biological studies 64-18-6, Formic acid, biological studies 65-45-2, Salicylamide 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 67-66-3, Chloroform, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 76-22-2 76-57-3, Codeine 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological studies 80-49-9, Homatropine methylbromide 81-13-0, Dexamphenol 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 86-75-9, Benzoxiquine 87-28-5, Glycol salicylate 89-68-9, Chlorothymol 89-83-8, Thymol 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-13-3 97-18-7, Bithionol 97-23-4, Dichlorophen 97-53-0 98-92-0, Niacinamide 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzenemethanol, biological studies 100-97-0, biological studies 102-71-6, Trolamine, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-95-5, Ethyl nitrite 113-92-8, Chloroprophenyridamine maleate 115-31-1 118-55-8, Phenyl salicylate 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 120-51-4, Benzyl benzoate 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 122-18-9, Cetalkonium chloride 124-87-8, PicROTOXIN 126-96-5, Sodium diacetate 127-08-2, Potassium acetate 127-82-2, Zinc phenolsulfonate 129-16-8, Herbromin 129-81-7, Iodoantipyrine 130-95-0, Quinine 132-20-7, Pheniramine maleate 134-31-6, Oxyquinoline sulfate 135-23-9, Methapycilene hydrochloride 136-46-9 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 137-08-6, Calcium pantothenate 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 137-58-6, Lidocaine 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 148-24-3, Oxyquinoline, biological studies 154-69-8, Tripelennamine hydrochloride 298-14-6, Potassium bicarbonate 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 302-17-0, Chloral hydrate 404-86-4, Capsaicin 464-49-3 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 537-12-2, Diperodon hydrochloride 552-37-4 552-94-3, Salsalate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 557-09-5, Zinc caprylate 557-28-8,

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	241.10	258.59
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY -54.68	SESSION -54.68

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:38:12 ON 30 SEP 2003

L12 ANSWER 57 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:302935 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:64373
 TITLE: pharmaceutical compositions containing
 polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine and other ingredients for
 treating dermatophyte or other skin
 disease
 INVENTOR(S): Wu, Shuang
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Fanning Zhubanli Shengqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1098438	A	19940629	CN 1993-101007	19930114
CN 1047521	B	19991222		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1993-101007 19930114
 AB Pharmaceutical compns. (e.g. topical solns.) for treating dermatophyte or other skin disease contain polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine, acetylsalicylic acid, salicylic acid, and peppermint oil as active ingredients, stabilizers (polyethylene glycol), permeation promoters (e.g., propanediol), and thickeners of film-forming agents.

L12 ANSWER 58 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:708009 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:308009
 TITLE: Melanin formation inhibitors containing phenols and skin cosmetics containing them
 INVENTOR(S): Shirota, Sachiko; Hyazaki, Koji; Ichioka, Minoru; Yokokura, Teruo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06227959	A2	19940816	JP 1993-33999	19930201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-33999 19930201
 AB Cosmetics contain melanin formation inhibitors contg. phenols chosen from curcumin, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamaldehyde, capsaicin, 3-methoxy-L-tyrosine, and eugenol as active ingredients. Curcumin inhibited tyrosinase with IC50 of 0.047 mM, vs. 0.029 mM, for kojic acid. Cosmetic lotion contg. curcumin 0.01, EtOH 20.0, glycerin 10.0, 1,3-butylene glycol 5.0, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 0.05, M p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, and H2O to 100 wt.% was stable and showed skin-lightening effect.

L12 ANSWER 59 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:173524 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:173524
 TITLE: Skin cosmetics containing
 levulinates, glycyrrizates, and resorcinol or
 isopropylmethylphenol
 INVENTOR(S): Tsuchi, Juichi; Yoshida, Katsuhiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05320023	A2	19931203	JP 1992-151574	19920518
JP 3045606	B2	20000529		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-151574 19920518
 AB Skin cosmetics, those inhibit sebum secretion and show bactericidal and antiinflammatory effects, contain levulinic acid (I) (salts), glycyrrhizic acid (II) (salts), and resorcinol or isopropylmethylphenol. The cosmetics are useful for treatment of acne. A skin cosmetic contg. I 0.01, II 0.2, resorcinol 0.05, EtOH 12.0, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 0.5, KH2PO4 0.1, and H2O to 100 wt.% was formulated.

L12 ANSWER 60 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:127569 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:127569
 TITLE: Metal phenoxide/polyethylene glycols for protecting the body from chemical warfare agents
 INVENTOR(S): Bannard, Robert A. B.; Casselman, Alfred A.; Purdon, John G.; Bovenkamp, John W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minister of National Defence, Can.
 SOURCE: Can., 17 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1321949	A1	19930907	CA 1983-441617	19831122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 1983-441617 19831122
 AB A barrier cream consisting essentially of at least 1 active ingredient chosen from the alkali metal salts of mono and dihydroxy phenols, and alkyl and mono alkoxy substituted mono and dihydroxy phenols, in which the alkyl groups each contain from 1 to 4 C, dispersed in a substantially anhyd. state in a base medium comprising a polyethylene glycol which has been at least partially etherified with at least 1 alkyl group of up to 4 C to reduce the free OH group content of the polyethylene glycol.

L12 ANSWER 89 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:10370 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:10370
 TITLE: Dye preparations containing polyethylenimine for hair
 or keratin fibers
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar, Inc., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 60119279 A2 19850626 JP 1983-226205 19831129
 JP 06013451 B4 19940223
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-226205 19831129
 AB Human hair or keratin fibers are dyed with oxidized dyes, disperse dyes, or plant dyes in combination with polyethylenimine [9002-98-6] and its derivs. The addn. of this polymer to the dyes reduces irritation to the skin and prevent damage to the hair. Thus, a compn. consisted of p-phenylenediamine [106-50-3] 0.5, resorcinol [108-46-3] 0.5, propylene glycol 10.0, oleic acid 5.0, isopropanol 10.0, polyethylenimine (mol. wt. 70,000) 5.0, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether 10.0, di-Na edetate 0.1, thioglycolic acid 0.01, perfume 0.3, and H2O to 100% by wt. This compn. was mixed (1:1) with another compn. consisting of 35% peroxide soln. 17.0 and H2O 83.0% by wt. and applied to the hair. Twenty min later, the hair was washed with H2O and then with a soln. contg. 1% pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid, and finally again with H2O.

L12 ANSWER 90 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:509942 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:109942
 TITLE: Lotions producing films on the skin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taipei Seiyaku K. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 60064921 A2 19850413 JP 1983-171926 19830916
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-171926 19830916
 AB Pharmaceutical skin lotions consist of film-forming materials (such as cellulose acetate phthalate [9004-38-0] and/or 2-hydroxypropyl Me cellulose phthalate [9050-31-1]), solvents (EtOH [64-17-5], PEG [71-23-8], MeCO [67-64-1], di-Et ether [60-29-7], EtCOEt [78-93-3], and/or CH2Cl2 [75-09-2]), plasticizers (polyglycol [25322-68-3], polyethylene glycol, their fatty acid esters or aliph. ethers, nonionic surfactants, hydrocarbons, cholesterol [57-88-5], cholesterol derivs., lanolin, and balsams), and drugs. These lotions when applied to the skin release the solvent by evapn., produce a film and release drugs into the skin for a long time. Thus, a medication for the removal of corn from the skin consists of salicylic acid [69-72-7] 10, lactic acid 3, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether [9002-92-0] 5, cellulose acetate phthalate 17.5, MeCO 55, and ether 9.5 g. The film formed on the skin after application of this formulation is not disturbed by perspiration or bathing, and releases salicylic acid into the skin for a long period.

L12 ANSWER 91 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:411489 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:11489
 TITLE: Clear analgesic gels with reduced tackiness
 INVENTOR(S): Schmolka, Irving R.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Wyandotte Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 US 4511563 A 19850416 US 1983-514293 19830715
 CA 1224149 A1 19870714 CA 1984-458207 19840705
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-514293 19830715
 AB Analgesic gels contain 5-15 parts analgesic, 10-40 parts nonionic surfactant, 5-40 parts glycerin [56-91-5], 40-75 parts water, and optional ingredients as needed. The resultant gels are clear, water sol., and not tacky when applied to skin. E.g., an analgesic gel prepd. by the hot technique (i.e. ingredients combined with heating to 75-85 degree, then cooled to room temp.) contained water 66.9, Quadrol 5.4, salicylic acid [69-72-7] 2.7, glycerin 5.0, and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer [9003-11-6] 20.0 parts by wt.

L12 ANSWER 92 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:12385 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:12385
 TITLE: Antimycotic bromohalotetralones
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 59163317 A2 19840914 JP 1983-37790 19830308
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-37790 19830308
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASEACT 102:12385
 AB Antimycotic contain I [93753-92-5], II [93753-93-6], or III [93753-94-7]. Thus, a skin lotion contains 1 g I, 100 mL alc., a small amt. of polyethylene glycol, and 5 g salicylic acid. Antimycotic activities of I in vitro were shown. I was prep'd. by conversion of γ -dichlorophenylbutanoic acid [25157-66-8] to its acid chloride, cyclization to 6,7-dichloro-1-tetralone [25095-57-2], and bromination.

L12 ANSWER 97 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:563902 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:163902
 TITLE: Studies on the *in vitro* absorption of topical drugs through a new artificial membrane. Correlation with other *in vitro* and *in vivo* methods
 AUTHOR(S): Caschel, G. C.; Tartarini, A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Farm., Univ. Bologna, Italy
 SOURCE: Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico (1983), 122(4), 177-85
 CODEN: BCFAAI; ISSN: 0006-6648
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Italian
 AB Rat abdominal skin was cleaned and soaked in H₂O at 60°. for 30 min to isolate epidermis and dermis for use in testing absorption of drugs. The receiving phase was pH 7.4 Ringer soln. A bilayer membrane, cellophane on the sample side and a lipophilic (lauryl alc.-treated) cellulose deriv. layer on the receiving side, also was tested. The topical drugs used were salicylic acid [69-72-7] and Na salicylate [54-21-7] in hydrophilic ointment, cream, polyethylene glycol [25322-68-3] gel, Me cellulose [9004-67-5] gel, and oil-in-water emulsion bases. Results obtained with both membranes were qual. similar to those of other authors. Absorption of both compds. was least from the polyethylene glycol gel. For the other formulations, salicylic acid absorption through skin in 2 h was greater than absorption through the bilayer membrane in 6 h; the reverse was true for Na salicylate. Salicylic acid was absorbed best from the Me cellulose gel and Na salicylate from the hydrophilic ointment base.

L12 ANSWER 98 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:124336 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:124336
 TITLE: Indirect food additives: adjuvants, production aids, and sanitizers
 CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20857, USA
 SOURCE: Federal Register (1983), 48(32), 6704-5, 15 Feb 1983
 CODEN: FERAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A sanitizer soln. for use on food-contact surfaces may contain, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 12.5-25 ppm elemental I, p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl polyoxyethylene ether [9036-19-8] produced from 1 mol of the phenol and 4-14 mol ethylene oxide, and a Cl₂-15 alkyl ether of polyoxyethylene -polyoxypropylene with an av. mol. wt. of 965.

L12 ANSWER 99 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:422223 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:22223
 TITLE: Indirect food additives: paper and paperboard components; mono-, di-, tri-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-phenol, ethoxylated, sulfated, ammonium salt (average 12 to 16 moles ethylene oxide)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20857, USA
 SOURCE: Federal Register (1982), 47(96), 21239-40, 18 May 1982
 CODEN: FERAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The NH₄ salts of mono-, di-, and tri(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenol ethers with α -sulfated polyethylene glycol may be used as an emulsifier at 1.0req.0.03% by wt. of rosin-based coatings of paper and paperboard for food contact, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

L12 ANSWER 100 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:205336 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:205336
 TITLE: Percutaneous absorption of methyl salicylate from polyethylene glycol vehicles
 AUTHOR(S): Davis, S. S.; Hadgraft, J.; Al-Khamis, K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK
 SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (1981), 33(Suppl.), 97P
 CODEN: JPPMAB; ISSN: 0022-3573
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The in-vitro and in-vivo release characteristics of vehicles contg. polyethylene glycol (I) [25322-68-3] and the effect of the mol. wt. of the I were studied using methyl salicylate [119-36-8] and salicylic acid [69-72-7]. At a given concn. of drug the amt. of salicylate absorbed decreased with increase in mol. wt. of the I. The absorption of Me salicylate was greater than that for salicylic acid for all grades of I. This was due to the difference in drug-base interactions between the 2 mol., as well as the higher partition coeff. of the ester over that of the free acid.

L12 ANSWER 61 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:656560 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:256569

TITLE: Topical preparations of salicylic acid containing crotamiton
INVENTOR(S): Uchino, Yasuhide; Kimura, Shigeo; Takahashi, Hiroaki; Baba, Kyoko; Fukahori, Katsuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeria Pharm Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05229949	A2	19930907	JP 1992-73013	19920226

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-73013 19920226

AB Pharmaceutical preps. contg. salicylic acid (I), crotamiton (II), nonionic surfactants, and optional water-sol. polymers are claimed. Addn. of II and nonionic surfactants improves solv. of I and improves skin penetration of I, and water-sol. polymers contribute to storage stability of the preps. The preps. are useful for treatment of psoriasis vulgaris, tinea, linea versicolor, eczema, keratoses, etc. 2, 4-di-*alpha*-tocopherol acetate 2, pyridoxine chloride 1, II 3, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 7.0, cetyl 9, solid paraffin 8, lanolin 3.5, Na edetate 0.5, light liq. paraffin 2.5, xanthan gum 0.3 g, and H2O balance were mixed to give 100 g cream. The cream showed no sepn. over 12 wk at 50 degree. Permeation of I through hairless rat skin was 12650.3 .mu.g after 8 h, vs. 2058.3 .mu.g for a control cream contg. I, tolnaftate, diphenhydramine, and plastibase septd.

L12 ANSWER 62 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:197803 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:197803

TITLE: Benzofuran skin depigmentation agents
INVENTOR(S): Junius, Alex; Nguyen Quang Lan; Tuloup, Remy; Blaise, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oreal S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXX0W
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 524108	A1	19930120	EP 1992-402077	19920717
EP 524108	B1	19950607		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2679132	A1	19930122	FR 1991-9028	19910717
FR 2679132	B1	19931015		
CA 2074042	AA	19930118	CA 1992-2074042	19920716
JP 05221847	A2	19930831	JP 1992-189695	19920716
JP 3136198	B2	20010219		
US 5730562	A	19980324	US 1992-914150	19920716
ES 2073888	T3	19950816	ES 1992-402077	19920717

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1991-9028 A 19910717

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:197803

AB The benzofurans I (R, R1 = H, Cl-4 alkyl) are topical skin depigmentation agents, usable in pigmentation disorders such as melasma. A compn. contained 6-hydroxybenzofuran (prepn. given) 2.5, polyethylene glycol 28.7, Et diglycol 9.5, NaCO.3H2O 0.06, HAcO 0.03, N-octanoyl-5-salicylic acid 2.0, EtOH 47.8, and H2O to 100 g.

L12 ANSWER 63 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:197778 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:197778

TITLE: Hair-dyeing compositions containing N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine
INVENTOR(S): Kato, Kazuo; Nakaniishi, Fumio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoyu Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04360817	A2	19921214	JP 1991-132875	19910604
JP 08025858	B4	19960313		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-132875 19910604

AB Hair-dyeing compns. contain N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine (I) or its salts, higher alcs. and/or hydrocarbons, and anionic surfactants. The compns. do not irritate the skin and show good hair-dyeing property. Hair was dyed black with a 1:1 mixt. of a compn. contg. I 2.5, resorcinol 1.0, p-aminophenol 0.5, stearyl alc. 10.0, Na lauryl sulfate 2.0, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 10.0, EDTA-2Na 0.1, NH3, and H2O to 100.0 wt.-% and a compn. contg. H2O2 15.0, EDTA 0.5, cetyl 2.0, Na lauryl sulfate 0.5, phenacetin 0.1, and H2O to 100.0 wt.-%.

L12 ANSWER 64 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:45659 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:45659

TITLE: Sanitary and chemical investigation of bilayer self-adhesive polymer film containing lincomycin
AUTHOR(S): Gazaryan, A. V.; Sotskii, O. P.; Kocharyan, K. M.; Oveyan, G. A.; Sukiasyan, L. V.; Sarkisyan, F. A.; Chukhadzyan, G. A.; Kazaryan, Sh. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Erevan, G. A.; Kazaryan, Sh. A.
SOURCE: Armyanskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (1991), 44(7-8), 472-6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Self-adhering bilayer films composed of a hydrophobic surface layer and a hydrophilic layer which will adhere to moist organ surfaces or skin contain lincomycin in the amt. of 51.2-56.2 .mu.g/cm2. The plasticizer for the hydrophilic layer is polyethylene glycol; that for the hydrophobic layer is Tween 20, 40, 60, or 80. The polymer used for the hydrophobic layer is a copolymer of 2-hydroxyethylene methacrylate with N-vinylpyrrolidone and vinyl acetate. The polymer used for the hydrophilic layer is partially sapon. polyvinyl acetate contg. 15-20% unsaponified acetate groups. Study of the rate of release of lincomycin from the films into distd. water has shown that the bulk of the drug is released within 3 days of incubation at 25 degree.. It has been found that water exts. of the films do not include toxic compds., phenol, formaldehyde, or heavy metals, and they do not have any hemolytic effect. The films are suitable for use in medical practice.

=> d ibib ab 1-31

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:29912 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Treatment of acne using alkanolamine compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Perricone, Nicholas V., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003021855 A1 20030130
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-65864 A1 20020227 (10)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-900680, filed on 6 Jul 2001, PENDING

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MARY M. KRINSKY, Ph. D., J.D., PATENT ATTORNEY, 79 TRUMBULL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CT, 06511
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 858
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB Acne is treated or prevented by the topical application of compositions containing an alkanolamine such as dimethylaminoethanol, tyrosine, and a sulfur ingredient such as lipoic acid or glutathione. Adjunct ingredients such as fatty acid esters of ascorbic acid, e.g., ascorbyl palmitate and α -hydroxy acids may be included in the formulations. Compositions of the invention may be used alone, or, in many preferable embodiments, in combination with conventional acne medications such as anti-acne products containing salicylic acid, benzoyl peroxide, or a retinoid. In these embodiments, alkanolamine compositions of the invention are applied to affected skin areas first, and then a conventional acne medication is applied. This maximizes the efficacy of the treatment while minimizing skin irritation caused by conventional medications.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:9654 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing articles for skin and/or hair which also deposit skin care actives
 INVENTOR(S): Albacarys, Lourdes Densus, West Chester, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mcatee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
 Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 6338855 B1 20020115
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1999-296334 19990422 (9)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-65991, filed on 24 Apr 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-974033, filed on 19 Nov 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-738668, filed on 25 Oct 1996, now abandoned

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1998-83015P 19980424 (60)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Matthews, Armina E., Tsuneki, Fumiko
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 3405
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing article useful for both cleansing the skin or hair and delivering skin care actives onto the skin or hair. These articles are used by the consumer by (i) wetting the dry article with water and (ii) generating lather by subjecting the wetted article to mechanical forces, e.g., rubbing. The article comprises a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a skin care active component. Preferably, the articles of the present invention further comprise a deposition aid and/or a conditioning component.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136695 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Lombardo, Brian Scott, Austin, TX, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering-Plough Healthcare Products, Inc., Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 6277892 B1 20010821
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-191734 19940204 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-59001, filed on 6 May 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-948391, filed on 25 Sep 1992, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-778422, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Travers, Russell
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wang, Shengjun
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lipka, Robert J.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 787
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active, and from about 0.1% to about 10.0% of a high molecular weight cationic polymer. These compositions provide enhanced penetration of the pharmaceutical active.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25445 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing and conditioning products for skin or hair with improved deposition of conditioning ingredients
 INVENTOR(S): Hasenoehrl, Eric John, Loveland, OH, United States
 Mcatee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 6190678 B1 20010220
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1998-148540 19980904 (9)

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1997-58093P 19970905 (60)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Vickie
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 2708
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and consistently conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning component having a lipid hardness value of at least about 0.02 kg. This invention also encompasses methods for providing consistent deposition of conditioning agents to the skin or hair. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:14524 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Method for treatment of dermatological disorders
 INVENTOR(S): Tamarkin, Dov, Macabim, Israel
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tamarkin Pharmaceutical Innovation Ltd., Israel
 (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 6180669	B1	20010130
US 1999-286236	19990405	(9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1997-IB1428, filed on 12 Nov 1997		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Carr, Deborah D.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Clark & Elbing LLP, Scozzafava, Mary Rose	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	48	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s), 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1019	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A compound effect for the treatment of dermatological disorders comprises a mono- or diester of an .alpha.,.omega.-dicarboxylic acid, wherein the alcohol moiety of the said ester comprises a keratolytically active alcohol. The compound may have the formula, ##STR1##

where n is in the range of 6 to 12; m is in the range of 0 to 8; R' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, benzyl, OH, NHR', CONHR' and COOR'; R'' is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, and benzyl; and Y is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, benzyl and X.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137836 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing products with improved moisturization
 INVENTOR(S): Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
 Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 6132746	20000107	
US 1997-861750	19970522	(8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-738194, filed on 25 Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5972361		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Seidleck, Brian K.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1884	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:160606 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing and conditioning article for skin or hair
 INVENTOR(S): McCatee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
 Nissing, Nicholas James, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Loveland, OH, United States
 Cabeil, David William, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 6153208	20000128	
US 1998-152034	19980911	(9)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 1997-58606P	19970912	(60)
US 1998-72440P	19980126	(60)
US 1998-85495P	19980514	(60)

PRIORITY INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 1997-58606P	19970912	(60)
US 1998-72440P	19980126	(60)
US 1998-85495P	19980514	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lamm, Marina

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Tsuneki, Fumiko

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s), 4 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3452

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing article useful for both cleansing the skin or hair, and more particularly to a disposable, cleansing article having a substrate which preferably comprises of multiple layers. These articles are used by the consumer by wetting the dry article with water. The article comprises a water insoluble substrate having at least a first portion that is wet extensible and at least a second portion that is less wet extensible than said first portion and a lathering surfactant. Preferably, the articles of the present invention further comprise a conditioning component.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:73921 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing products
 INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Loveland, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 6074655	20000613	
US 1999-246369	19990208	(9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-738194, filed on 25 Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5972361		

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 6074655	20000613	
US 1999-246369	19990208	(9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-738194, filed on 25 Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5972361		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Allen, George W., Tsuneki, Fumiko	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,15,17	
LINE COUNT:	1664	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and an oil soluble conditioning agent. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:70473 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Pyridine-thiols reverse mucocutaneous aging
 INVENTOR(S): Thornfeldt, Carl R., Nampa, ID, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cellegy Pharmaceuticals, Inc., So. San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 6071543	20000606	
US 1998-89302	19980601	(9)

NUMBER	DATE
US 1997-47360P	19970602 (60)
US 1997-56282P	19970903 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jordan, Kimberly
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 43
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 692

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides compositions and methods for preventing and reversing the signs and symptoms of intrinsic and photo aging. The compositions include one or more pyridine-thiols and tautomers with attached metallic moieties. Administration of the compounds to aging skin and mucous membranes in topical formulations, either as the only active ingredient or in combination with other known active ingredients, prevents and reverses aging symptoms. Additional compositions for preventing and reversing aging contain one or more sulfides and oxides of these same metallic ions, either alone or in combination with other molecules known or suspected to exhibit age reversing properties. Topical formulations containing both a pyridine-thiol and tautomers with attached metallic moiety and a metallic sulfide and/or metallic oxide effectively prevent and reverse the signs and symptoms of mucocutaneous aging.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:61214 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Disposable cleansing products for hair and skin
 INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 6063397	20000516	
US 1996-738131	19961025	(8)

PATENT INFORMATION:	APPLICATION INFO.:	DOCUMENT TYPE:	FILE SEGMENT:	PRIMARY EXAMINER:	ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	LINE COUNT:
US 1996-738131	19961025 (8)	Utility	Granted	Page, Thurman K.	Faulkner, D.	Allen, George W.	17	1	1573

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:150639 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Personal cleansing compositions containing alkoxylated ether and cationic ammonium salt for deposition of active agent upon the skin
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 McManus, Richard Loren, West Chester, OH, United States
 French, Dawn Marie, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5989536	19991123	
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-629790	19960409	(8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-371049, filed on 10 Jan 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-161104, filed on 2 Dec 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-100957, filed on 3 Aug 1993, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkoosky, Peter F.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Little, Darryl C.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 54
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1905

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to oil-in-water emulsion compositions that are useful for personal cleansing and for depositing an active ingredient upon the skin surface. The active ingredient in these compositions has a solubility parameter from about 7 to about 13. A preferred active ingredient is salicylic acid.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:132253 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing products
 INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5972361	19991026	
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-738194	19961025	(8)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility		
FILE SEGMENT: Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,6,8		
LINE COUNT: 1657		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and an oil soluble conditioning agent. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 31 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:109981 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing products with improved moisturization
 INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5951991 19990914
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1997-980096 19971126 (8)
 RELATED APPN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-861748, filed on 22 May 1997, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lamm, Marina

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1932

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning emulsion. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 31 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:106096 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Stable topical compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Zukowski, Joseph Michael, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Robinson, Larry Richard, Lebanon, OH, United States
 Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Rinaldi, Marie Antoinette, Petersburg, FL, United States
 Szymanski, Victoria Claire, Loveland, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5948416 19990907
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-647083 19960508 (8)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1995-673P 19950629 (60)

US 1995-2170P 19950811 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyotsna

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Henderson, Loretta J.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1131

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to leave on, skin care compositions, comprising: (A) from about 0.001% to about 20% of an active ingredient, (B) from about 1% to about 20% of a stable, hydrophobic, structuring agent selected from the group consisting of saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols containing from about 1% to about 5 moles of ethylene oxide, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 diols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 monoglycerol ethers, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 hydroxy fatty acids, and mixtures thereof, having a melting point of at least about 45.degree. C.; and (C) from about 0.05% to about 10% of a hydrophilic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof, and (D) from about 25% to about 98.94% water. These compositions are useful for delivering a wide variety of active ingredients to the skin.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 31 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:43658 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Bioactive topical siloxane compositions having enhanced performance and safety
 INVENTOR(S): Haney, David N., San Diego, CA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Special Advanced Biomaterials, Inc., Ogdensburg, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5891914 19990406
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-487027 19950607 (8)
 RELATED APPN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1991-675749, filed on 27 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5686065, issued on 11 Nov 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bawa, Raj
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Meyers, Philip G.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1402

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and compositions that provide for the long-term adhesion and slow-release of various bioactive agents on the surface of human skin utilize siloxane bridging agents activated for reaction with the skin surface which bind the bioactive agent to the skin surface. Since the topical agent remains bound to the continuously renewing epidermis, safety is enhanced for many bioactive agents. Slight modifications of the siloxane bridging compounds or bioactive agents allows for more or less adhesion to the skin, controlling the degree of release of the agent. Skin treatments according to the invention can provide enhanced repellency to microorganisms, insect bites, sun, water, poison ivy/oak, and other skin irritants, and other effects such as artificial skin coloring and administration of topical drugs, among others.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 31 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:24321 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
 Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5874095 19990223

US 1998-49367 19980327

RELATED APPN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-462710, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 21 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Allen, George W.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 717

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

(a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and

(b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:128254 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Low pH, hydrolytically stable, cosmetic compositions containing acidic actives
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Rinaldi, Marie Antoinette, Maineville, OH, United States
 Symanski, Victoria Claire, Maineville, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5824666		19981020
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-576264		19951221 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-212413, filed on 11 Mar 1994, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Metzmaier, Daniel S.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Henderson, Loretta J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1097		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to leave on, oil-in-water, skin care compositions, comprising: (A) from about 0.05% to about 20% of an acidic active ingredient, preferably having a solubility parameter from about 6 to about 12; (B) from about 0.1% to about 25% of alkylated alcohols, alkoxylated polyols, and mixtures thereof; (C) from about 1% to about 20% of an acid stable, hydrophobic, structuring agent selected from the group consisting of saturated C_{sub}16 to C_{sub}30 fatty alcohols, saturated C_{sub}16 to C_{sub}30 fatty alcohols containing from about 1 to about 5 moles of ethylene oxide, saturated C_{sub}16 to C_{sub}30 diols, saturated C_{sub}16 to C_{sub}30 monoglycerol ethers, saturated C_{sub}16 to C_{sub}30 hydroxy fatty acids, and mixtures thereof, having a melting point of at least about 45 degrees C.; (D) from about 0.05% to about 10% of an acid stable, hydrophilic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic, cationic, zwitterionic, nonionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof; and (E) from about 25% to about 99.7% water, wherein the pH of the composition is about 3.5 or less. These cosmetic compositions provide improved physical and chemical stability, while providing good skin deposition and good skin penetration of the active ingredients, while also providing low dermal irritation.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115430 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Compositions for topical delivery of active ingredients
 INVENTOR(S): Mcatee, David Michael, Fairfield, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
 Listro, Joseph Anthony, Loveland, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811111		19980922
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 8330166		19970403 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. S06149, filed on 24 Jul 1995, now patented, Pat. No. 5665364		

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Clardy, S. Mark
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Henderson, Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1503

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The compositions of the present invention are useful for the topical delivery of a wide variety of active ingredients. These compositions are particularly useful for treating conditions such as acne and its attendant skin lesions, blemishes, and other imperfections. These compositions are nonirritating to the skin and also provide improved skin feel benefits. These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products and products that are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:82359 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
 Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5780049		19980714
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-464991		19950605 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	698

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

- (a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and
- (b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:78738 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
 Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5776485		19980707
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-469701		19950606 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	700

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

- (a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and
- (b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:75176 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improving topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
 Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

 PATENT INFORMATION: US 5773023 19980630
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-462710 19950605 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbierre, David K.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 745

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

- (a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and
- (b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:57546 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
 Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

 PATENT INFORMATION: US 5756119 19980526
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-462376 19950605 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbierre, David K.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 697

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

- (a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and
- (b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:57545 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
 Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

 PATENT INFORMATION: US 5756118 19980526
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-462258 19950605 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbierre, David K.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 682

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

- (a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and
- (b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:4239 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Gel type cosmetic compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
 Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

 PATENT INFORMATION: US 5707635 19980113
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-249093 19940525 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-121661, filed on 15 Sep 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-931553, filed on 18 Aug 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778423, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hulina, Amy
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbierre, David K.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 513

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A skin care composition in the form of a low pH aqueous gel. The compositions provide improved skinfeel and residue characteristics together with excellent moisturizing, emolliency, rub-in and absorption characteristics.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:104098 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Topical siloxane sunscreen compositions having enhanced performance and safety
 INVENTOR(S): Haney, David N., San Diego, CA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Special Advanced Biomaterials, Inc., Ogdensburg, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5686065 19971111
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1991-675749 19910327 (7)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cintins, Marianne M.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Moezie, M.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Meyers, Philip G.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1423

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and compositions that provide for the long-term adhesion and slow-release of various bioactive agents on the surface of human skin utilize siloxane bridging agents activated for reaction with the skin surface which bind the bioactive agent to the skin surface. Since the topical agent remains bound to the continuously renewing epidermis, safety is enhanced for many bioactive agents. Slight modifications of the siloxane bridging compounds or bioactive agents allows for more or less adhesion to the skin, controlling the degree of release of the agent. Skin treatments according to the invention can provide enhanced repellency to microorganisms, insect bites, sun, water, poison ivy/oak, and other skin irritants, and other effects such as artificial skin coloring and administration of topical drugs, among others.

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:80917 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Compositions for topical delivery of active ingredients
 INVENTOR(S): McAtee, David Michael, Fairfield, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Desus, West Chester, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Listro, Joseph Anthony, Loveland, OH, United States
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5665364 19970909
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-506149 19950724 (8)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bleutge, John C.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dabbire, David K., Suter, David L., Rasser, Jacobus C.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1457

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The compositions of the present invention are useful for the topical delivery of a wide variety of active ingredients. These compositions are particularly useful for treating conditions such as acne and its attendant skin lesions, blemishes, and other imperfections. These compositions are nonirritating to the skin and also provide improved skin feel benefits. These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products and products that are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:68480 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Treatment of inflammatory and/or autoimmune dermatoses with thalidomide alone or in combination with other agents
 INVENTOR(S): Andrusis, Jr., Peter J., Bethesda, MD, United States
 Drulak, Murray W., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Andrusis Pharmaceuticals, Beltsville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5654312 19970805
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-475426 19950607 (8)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nutter, Nathan M.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Angres, Isaac
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 925

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treatment for inflammatory and autoimmune dermatoses which comprises topical and/or systemic administration of a therapeutically-effective amount of thalidomide alone or in combination with other dermatological agents.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:18205 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Topical compositions having improved skin feel
 INVENTOR(S): McAtee, David M., Fairfield, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes D., West Chester, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik J., Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Listro, Joseph A., Loveland, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5607980 19970304
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-505988 19950724 (8)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Mosley, Terressa
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sabatelli, Anthony D.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1480

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The compositions of the present invention are useful for topical application to human skin. These compositions provide improved skin feel. These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products or products that are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use. These compositions are also useful for conditioning desquamating, and cleansing the skin and for relieving dry skin.

LB ANSWER 29 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:17019 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Depigmenting composition for the simultaneous treatment
 of the surface layers and deep layers of the skin, and
 use thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Ribier, Alain, Paris, France
 Simonnet, Jean-Thierry, Paris, France
 Fanchon, Chantal, Paris, France
 Arnaud-Sebillotte, Laurence, Ceteatil, France
 Segot, Evelyne, Mogent Sur Marne, France
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oréal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE
 PRIORITY INFORMATION: FR 1993-15870 19931230
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kisheore, Gollamudi S.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Obolon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 634

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition comprising a first dispersion of lipid vesicles which are capable of penetrating into the deep layers of the skin and which contain at least one active agent selected from the group consisting of anti-pigmenting agents, depigmenting agents and tyrosinase inhibitors, for treating these deep layers, and a second dispersion of lipid vesicles which are capable of penetrating into the surface layers of the skin and which contain at least one active agent selected from the group consisting of keratolytic agents, moisturizing agents and protective agents, for treating these surface layers, is found effective for depigmenting skin.

LB ANSWER 30 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:82118 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cosmetic compositions having keratolytic and
 anti-acne activity
 INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Barbara A., Scarsdale, NY, United States
 Snyder, Florence, Sayreville, NJ, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Revlon Consumer Products Corporation, New York, NY,
 United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE
 PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 5449519 19950912
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-288098 19940809 (8)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bentson, Jr., William E.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Blackburn, Julie

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 552
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB A cosmetically acceptable composition with anti-acne or
 keratolytic activity comprising: 0.01 to 25% by weight of a
 keratolytic compound complexed to a carrier molecule, 75-99.95 %
 by weight of a diluent.

LB ANSWER 31 OF 31 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:26409 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition
 INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Haruhiko, Yokohama, Japan
 Toyoda, Hidekazu, Urawa, Japan
 Fukuda, Minoru, Sagamihara, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S.
 corporation)
 Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Osaka, Japan
 (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE
 PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 4657901 19870414
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1984-648276 19840907 (6)

NUMBER KIND DATE
 PRIORITY INFORMATION: JP 1983-164356 19830907
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schenckman, Leonard
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lipovsky, Joseph A.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 461

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention concerns a composition for topical application which is greatly useful for the treatment of acne. The composition contains (1) a compound of the formula: ##STR1## or its ester or ether, (2) keratolytic agent and (3) pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

=> log h
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
105.51	120.49

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 10:19:16 ON 02 APR 2003

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 40 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136695 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Lombardo, Brian Scott, Austin, TX, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering-Plough Healthcare Products, Inc., Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6277892	B1	20010821
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-191734		19940204 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-59001, filed on 6 May 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-948391, filed on 25 Sep 1992, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-778422, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Travers, Russell		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Wang, Shengjun		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Lipka, Robert J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	787		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active, and from about 0.1% to about 10.0% of a high molecular weight cationic polymer. These compositions provide enhanced penetration of the pharmaceutical active.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 40 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25445 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing and conditioning products for skin or hair with improved deposition of conditioning ingredients
 INVENTOR(S): Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Loveland, OH, United States
 McAtee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190678	B1	20010220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-148540		19980904 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-58093P	19970905 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jarvis, William R. A.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Kim, Vickie	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2708	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable,

personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and consistently conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning component having a lipid hardness value of at least about 0.02 kg. This invention also encompasses methods for providing consistent deposition of conditioning agents to the skin or hair. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 40 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137836 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing products with improved moisturization
 INVENTOR(S): Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
 States
 Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132746		20001017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-861750		19970522 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:		Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:		Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:		Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:		Seidleck, Brian K.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:		Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1884		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 40 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:61214 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Disposable cleansing products for hair and skin
 INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
 States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063397		20000516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-738131		19961025 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:		Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:		Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:		Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:		Faulkner, D.	

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1573

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 40 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:150639 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal cleansing compositions containing alkoxylated ether and cationic ammonium salt for deposition of active agent upon the skin

INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
McManus, Richard Loren, West Chester, OH, United States
French, Dawn Marie, Cincinnati, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5989536 19991123

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-629790 19960409 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-371049, filed on 10 Jan 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-161104, filed on 2 Dec 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-100957, filed on 3 Aug 1993, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Little, Darryl C.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 54

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1905

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to oil-in-water emulsion compositions that are useful for personal cleansing and for depositing an active ingredient upon the skin surface. The active ingredient in these compositions has a solubility parameter from about 7 to about 13. A preferred active ingredient is salicylic acid.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 40 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:132253 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cleansing products

INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5972361 19991026
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-738194 19961025 (8)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,6,8
 LINE COUNT: 1657

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and an oil soluble conditioning agent. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 40 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:109981 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cleansing products with improved moisturization
 INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
US 5951991		19990914
US 1997-980096		19971126 (8)
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-861748, filed on 22 May 1997, now abandoned		

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lamm, Marina
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1932

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning emulsion. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 40 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:106096 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Stable topical compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Zukowski, Joseph Michael, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Robinson, Larry Richard, Lebanon, OH, United States
 Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Rinaldi, Marie Antoinette, Petersburg, FL, United

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): States
Szymanski, Victoria Claire, Loveland, OH, United States
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5948416		19990907
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-647083		19960508 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1995-673P	19950629 (60)
	US 1995-2170P	19950811 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Allen, George W., Henderson, Loretta J.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1131	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to leave on, skin care compositions, comprising: (A) from about 0.001% to about 20% of an active ingredient, (B) from about 1% to about 20% of a stable, hydrophobic, structuring agent selected from the group consisting of saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols containing from about 1 to about 5 moles of ethylene oxide, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 diols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 monoglycerol ethers, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 hydroxy fatty acids, and mixtures thereof, having a melting point of at least about 45.degree. C.; and (C) from about 0.05% to about 10% of a hydrophilic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof, and (D) from about 25% to about 98.949% water. These compositions are useful for delivering a wide variety of active ingredients to the skin.

09/069,906

Page 1

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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:110821 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:142508
 TITLE: Water/oil/water emulsions for topical application
 INVENTOR(S): Matsuo, Kenji; Takeuchi, Yoshinori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 2003040765 A2 20030213 JP 2001-221530 20010723
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-221530 20010723
 AB The title emulsions comprise (1) physiol. active substances, (2) polyglycerin fatty acid esters, and (3) lipophilic surfactants selected from the group consisting of glycerin fatty acid esters, ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil fatty acid ester, sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyethylene glycol fatty acid ester, and polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers. The emulsions remain stable during storage under severe conditions. For example, an emulsion for the treatment of acne comprised (1) an inner aq. phase contg. dextrin 2.1, cond., glycerin 3, and distd. water 24.9 %, (2) an oil phase contg. salicylic acid 0.5, squalane 5, methylpolysiloxane 2.1, cetyl isoctanoate 6, cetanol 4, decaglycerol pentastearate 1.6, ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oils 0.3, glycerin monostearate 0.5, and propylparaben 0.1 %, and (3) an outer aq. phase contg. polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 0.4, decaglycerin monostearate 0.6, benzalkonium chloride (70 % soln.) 0.1, xanthan gum 0.1, methylparaben 0.1, and distd. water 48.70 %.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:971040 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:44481
 TITLE: Liquid cosmetic compositions having deodorant effect
 INVENTOR(S): Mori, Toshiharu; Kono, Masato
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nikko Seiyaku K. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 2002370958 A2 20021224 JP 2001-179681 20010614
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-179681 20010614
 AB The invention relates to a liq. cosmetic compn. having deodorant effect suitable for use as an antiperspirant without causing skin irritation, wherein the compn. contains chloromethacrylate choline ester copolymer 0.05-5, ethanol 10-50, zinc sulfocarboxylate 0.5-3 and/or aluminumhydroxychloride 0.5-0 %. A compn. contg. trehalose 2, ethanol 30, iso-Pr Me phenol 0.1, Me paraben 0.1, octoxylglycerin (Sensiva SC50) 0.3, phenoxyethanol 0.3, methylpolysiloxane 10CS 1, zinc sulfocarboxylate 1, a mix of chloromethacrylate choline ester copolymer, propylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene tridecyl alc. (Salcare SC 96) 1, and water balance to 100 % was prep'd.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:968817 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:102206
 TITLE: Efficacy of topical phenol decontamination strategies on severity of acute phenol chemical burns and dermal absorption: in vitro and in vivo studies in pig skin
 AUTHOR(S): Monteiro-Riviere, Nancy A.; Inman, Alfred O.; Jackson, Hilary; Dunn, Brendan; Dimond, Stephen
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Chemical Toxicology Research and Pharmacokinetics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 27606, USA
 SOURCE: Toxicology and Industrial Health (2001), 17(4), 95-104
 CODEN: TIHEEC; ISSN: 0748-2337
 PUBLISHER: Arnold, Hodder Headline
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Pure phenol is colorless and used in the manuf. of phenolic resins, plastics, explosives, fertilizers, paints, rubber, textiles, adhesives, pharmaceuticals, paper, soap, and wood preservatives. The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of several phenol decontamination strategies following dermal exposure using the pig as a model for human exposure, and then assess the effect of the two best treatments on phenol absorption in the isolated perfused porcine skin flap (IPPSF). Six anesthetized Yorkshire pigs were exposed to 89% aq. phenol for 1 min using Hilltop chambers (10 skin sites/pig; 400 .mu.l/site). Exposure to phenol was followed by one of 10 different decontamination procedures: 1-, 5-, 15-, and 30-min water wash; Ivory soap soln.; polyethylene glycol (PEG 400); PEG 400/industrial methylated spirits (IMS); PEG 400/ethanol (EtOH); polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP)/70% isopropanol (IPA); and 70% IPA. For each of the last five strategies, 1-min treatment washes were repeatedly alternated with 1-min water washes for a total of 15 min. Evaluation was based on scoring of erythema, edema, and histol. parameters such as intracellular and intercellular epidermal edema, papillary dermal edema, perivascular infiltrates, pyknotic stratum basale cells, and epidermal-dermal sepn. It was concluded that PEG 400 and 70% IPA were superior to the other treatments investigated and equally efficacious in the redn. of phenol-induced skin damage. In addn., phenol absorption was assessed utilizing the two most effective in vivo treatments in the IPPSF. The assessment of percutaneous absorption of phenol found the PEG 400, 70% IPA, and 15-min water treatments significantly (<0.05) reduced phenol absorption relative to no treatment.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:955394 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:44455
 TITLE: Skin-wiping compositions containing sugar ester surfactants
 INVENTOR(S): Yamaguchi, Junji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 2002363062 A2 20021218 JP 2001-166204 20010601
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-166204 20010601
 AB The invention relates to a compn. for removing skin dirt without causing stickiness nor skin roughness, wherein the compn. is characterized by contg. a sugar ester surfactant. A lotion compn. contg. sucrose fatty acid ester (Ryoto Sugar Ester L-1698) 2, trehalose undecylate 0.2, dipropylene glycol 30, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 1, iso-Pr Me phenol 0.1, Me paraben 0.05, Althaea officinalis ext. 0.1, Saxifraga ext. 0.05, Japanese linden ext. 0.1, Saponaria officinalis ext. 0.1, aloe ext. 0.5, and water-sol. collagen 0.1, fragrance q.s., and water balance to 100 % was prep'd. The obtained lotion was applied to a towel for wiping body therewith.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:888524 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:375265

TITLE: Polymeric carrier system for delivering

cosmetics and pharmaceuticals

INVENTOR(S): Godbee, Kristin J.; Kanther, Steven S.; Scholz, Matthew T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 3M Innovative Properties Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.

CODEN: PIXKD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002092049	A2	20021121	WO 2002-US12479	20020411
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EC, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE, TR, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MV, MZ, SD, SL, S2, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002187181	A1	20021212	US 2001-854824	20010514

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-854824 A 20010514

AB A device for the delivery of one or more active agents to a subject is disclosed. The device includes a water-sol. or water-dispersible polymeric carrier, an adhesive, one or more active agents and a support layer. Methods of manufg. and use of said device also are disclosed. For example, 20 g of a 9% poly(vinyl alc.)/glycerin/water (40:2:58) soln. was charged with 1.6 g of 10% salicylic acid in isopropanol. This was coated to a wet thickness of 75 .mu.m. onto siliconized polyester liner and dried to provide a drug carrier. Similarly, the drug carrier was prep'd. from a soln. of 20 g of the 13K PVA/water soln. mixed with 0.30 g glycerin and 1.2 g 10% salicylic acid in isopropanol. Adhesive contg. active was prep'd. from 14 g of crosslinked polyvinyl pyrrolidone powder suspended in 26 g of 300 m.w. polyethylene glycol with 60 g of water added. Resulting soln. (20 g) was mixed with 1.6 g of 10% salicylic acid in isopropanol and coated and dried. The carriers were then laminated to the adhesive to give tapes sandwiched between two polyester support layers. The laminates seemed to be quite stable with no migration of plasticizer between the two layers apparent.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:728832 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:252716

TITLE: Dried skin cleansing sheets containing amphoteric surfactants and polyoxyalkylene glyceryl ethers

INVENTOR(S): Saito, Masato; Yamashita, Yoshikuni

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JGXCAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002275031	A2	20020925	JP 2001-141088	20010511
AB			JP 2001-3491 A 20010111	
The invention relates to a dried skin cleansing sheet for wetting and foaming the sheet at time of use, wherein the cleansing sheet consists of porous nonwoven fabric, Japanese paper, porous film, foaming sheet, and/or knitting fabric contg. an amphoteric surfactant 40 % and a polyoxy-C2-3-alkylene glyceryl ether. A nonwoven fabric consisting of polyester, rayon, and polypropylene was soaked in a cleansing soln. contg. 2-alkyl-N-carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethyl imidazolinium betaine 45, coco fatty acid amide Pr betaine 15, 1,3-butylene glycol 10, polyethylene glycol 17, propylene glycol 4, polyoxyethylene glyceryl ether 3, iso-Pr Me phenol 0.02, citric acid 0.3, sodium citrate 0.02, parabens 0.2, dl-alpha.-tocopherol acetate 0.2, disodium edetate 0.02, and water q.s. to 100 %, and dried thereof.				

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:675800 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206219

TITLE: Improved skin composition containing

niacinamide and salicylate

INVENTOR(S): Kini, Mridula; Rajwade, Lalitgauri; Sona, Pushker; Surianarayanan, Ramesh

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever NV; Hindustan Lever Limited

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXKD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002067889	A2	20020906	WO 2002-EP1563	20020211
WO 2002067889	A3	20021107		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EC, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, MA, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TZ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MV, MZ, SD, SL, S2, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002168329	A1	20021114	US 2002-79124	20020219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 2001-MU187 A 20010222

AB Improved cosmetic compns. capable of reducing oil and grease secretion from the skin comprises a combination of niacinamide and a C1-30 alkyl or alkenyl ester of salicylic acid formulated in a specific carrier, such as a vanishing cream base. For example, a cream compn. was prep'd. contg. stearic acid 15.3%, cetyl alc. 0.20%, dimethicone 0.50%, tridecyl salicylate 0.25%, polyethylene glycol 3.00%, potassium hydroxide (95%) 0.405%, niacinamide 0.50%, Me paraben 0.20%, acrylic acid copolymer 0.10%, pppd. Silica 0.40%, phenoxyethanol 0.20%, perfume 0.50%, and water up to 100%. The combination of niacinamide and tridecyl salicylate was superior to either niacinamide or tridecyl salicylate alone with reductn. in sebum secretion after 2 h of -42.03%, compared to that of -17.14% and -10.94% for compns. contg. niacinamide and tridecyl salicylate, resp.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:591672 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:129923

TITLE: Preparation containing lactic and salicylic acids for veterinary use

INVENTOR(S): Lopez Cabrer, Antonio; Homedes Beguer, Josep

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratorios Del Esteve, S.A., Spain

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: EPXKDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1228784	A2	20020807	EP 2001-500299	20011228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			ES 2171147 A1 20020816	ES 2001-254 20010206
AB				ES 2001-254 A 20010206
Prepn. for veterinary use includes at least one keratolytic and cerumenolytic cleaning agent, one bactericide agent, one yeast control agent and one anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous agent. Furthermore, it may include at least one agent that enhances its cerumenolytic properties, at least one vegetable ext. with antiseptic and cicatrizant properties and/or at least one deodorant agent. The agent with cleaning keratolytic action and cerumenolytic is lactic acid, salicylic acid, or a mixt. of the two. The bactericide agent is Cetraria islandica ext. The yeast control agent is lactic acid, salicylic acid or a mixt. of the two. The anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous is a vegetal ext. of Cucumis sativus. The agent that enhances the cerumenolytic effect is oleic acid. The vegetal ext. is Mimosa tenuiflora ext., Cetraria islandica ext., Chamomilla recutita ext. or a mixt. of them. The deodorant is Cetraria islandica ext. For example, a compn. with cleaning effect and for removing wax and secretion from the dog's auditory canal, and therefore reducing otitis contained butylene glycol 720 g, polyethylene glycol 125 g, ethoxydiglycol 50 g, deionized water 25 g, glycerin 31 g, lactic acid 20.3 g, C. sativus ext. 8 g, C. islandica ext. 8 g, M. tenuiflora ext. 8 g, oleic acid 2.5 g, and salicylic acid 2.2 g.				

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:556324 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:147646
 TITLE: Promising inhibitors of poly(ethylene glycol)
 AUTHOR(S): Kryuk, T. V.; Mikhalkhuk, V. M.; Petrenko, L. V.; Nelepova, O. A.; Nikolaevskii, A. N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Donetsk National University, Donetsk, Ukraine
 SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal (Translation of Khimiko-Farmaceuticheskii Zhurnal) (2002), 36(1), 32-35
 CODEN: PCJOAU; ISSN: 0091-150X
 PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Phenols representing components of plant exts. including some vitamins were evaluated as antioxidants for the stabilization of polyethylene glycol (PEG) in aq. solns. A max. system-stabilizing action with respect to PEG oxidn. was produced by caffeic acid. The most pronounced inhibiting effect with respect to PEG oxidn. was inherent in phenols contg. -COOH groups. Results revealed that phenols from medicinal plants could be promising inhibitors of PEG oxidn. in aq. solns. The presence of phenol groups in an antioxidant mol. provides for its ability to terminate the kinetic oxidation chains upon interaction with RO₂ radicals, while acid groups suppressed degenerate chain branching by decompn. The primary oxidn. products. The optimum ratio of the acid and phenol groups in a system could be selected by varying the relative content on inhibitors with and without carboxy groups. ns. These phenols could be recommended as antioxidants stabilizing medicinal and cosmetic preps. based on aq. PEG sol.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:555312 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:114238
 TITLE: Pearlescent agents for cosmetic preparations
 INVENTOR(S): Nieendick, Claus; Koester, Josef
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cognis Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 WO 2002056839 A2 20020725 WO 2002-EP125 20020109
 W: BR, JP, KR, US
 RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR
 DE 10102005 A1 20020725 DE 2001-10102005 20010118
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10102005 A 20010118
 AB The invention relates to a pearlescent agent, contg. the following (in relation to the total compn.): (a) between 30 and 60 wt. % of waxes, which in relation to the total wax concn. have an amorphous portion of at least 15 wt. % and a max. cryst. portion of 85 wt. %, with the proviso that the sum of the amorphous and cryst. portions amts. to 100 wt. %, (b) between 5 and 25 wt. % of amphoteric and/or non-ionic surfactants, with the proviso that the indicated quantities add up to 100 wt. %, optionally by adding water. Thus a pearlescent conc. was prepnd. from a compn. of (wt./wt. %): glycol distearate 40; cocamidopropylbetaine 6; laureth-4 8; laureth-10 2; water to 100. The mixt. was heated to 70-90.degree.C and the emulsion/dispersion was cooled to room temp. while stirring. The pearlescent product was composed of 83 wt./wt.% crystals and 17 wt./wt.% amorphous part. The pearlescent conc. was used as a 1.75 wt./wt.% ingredient in a prepn. that further contained (wt./wt. %): Texapon NSO 20; Plantacare 818 5.0; Dehyton PK 4520; Cetiol HE 0.5; Nutrilan 1 1.0; dimethicone 0.7; Arlypon F 1.6; sodium chloride 0.5. The prepn. was stable (no phase sepn.) for 6 wk.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:515654 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:67935
 TITLE: Hexylcinnamaldehyde and salicylates for masking wax smells of cosmetic ingredients
 INVENTOR(S): Okui, Miko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002193725	A2	20020710	JP 2000-396920	20001227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-396920	20001227

AB Fragrant compds., such as hexyl cinnamic aldehyde and salicylic acid derivs., are introduced into cosmetics comprising oleyl group-contg. ethers, phosphoric acid esters, or salts thereof to retard their wax odor. For example, addn. of hexylcinnamic aldehyde at the concn. of 5 %, to a 5 % soln. contg. polyoxyethylene oleyl ether dissolved in dipropylene glycol/water (45/50), successfully masked the wax odor.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:465779 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37410
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing 7-hydroxy DHEA and/or 7-keto DHEA and/or a depigmentation agent
 INVENTOR(S): Courchay, Guy
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: PIKKD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE		
WO 2002047647	A1	20020620	WO 2001-FR3633	20011120		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, T2, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	FR 2818138	A1 20020621	FR 2000-16443	20001215		
FR 2818138	B1	20030214				
AU 2002021995	A5	20020624	AU 2002-21995	20011120		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2000-16443	A 20001215		
			WO 2001-FR3633	W 20011120		

AB The invention concerns a compn., in a physiol. acceptable medium: (a) at least a dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) deriv. selected among 7-hydroxy DHEA and 7-keto DHEA, and (b) at least a depigmentation agent. The invention also concerns cosmetic use of said compn. for preventing or treating actinic skin ageing symptoms. A depigmentation lotion contained kojic acid 1.00, 7.alpha.-DHEA, 0.10, capryloyl salicylic acid 2.00, ethanol 48.00, water 9.3, polyethylene glycol 39.50, and preservatives 0.10%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:426630 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:10975
 TITLE: Astringent composition for topical delivery of salicylic acid
 INVENTOR(S): Watson, Geraldine
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neutrogena Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 EP 1210946 A1 20020605 EP 2001-310083 20011130
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
 US 2002102314 A1 20020801 US 2000-728012 20001201
 US 6482446 B2 20021119
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-728012 A 20001201
 AB The invention provides for astringent compns. comprising about 0.1-20% by wt. of an astringent and about 0.1-10% by wt. of alc. The compns. have viscosity values of at least about 5000 cP. The invention also provides for a method of using such compns. for delivering a topically active agent, such as salicylic acid, into skin. For example, an oil-free astringent compn. (formulation A) was made contg. by wt. polyvinyl methacrylate/methyl acrylate cross-polymer 1.0%, allantoin 0.08%, Cloest-24 and Ceteth-24 (50:50) 0.2%, salicylic acid 2%, Glycereth-7 2%, polyethylene glycol-4, 11-dimethacone copolyol 1%, hexylene glycol 2%, witch hazel 10%, Benzopropenone 0.03%, sodium hydroxide (50%) 1.5%, sodium PCA 1%, menthol 0.05%, Aloe vera ext. 0.2%, Chamomile ext. 0.2%, 95% ethanol 5%, colorant as needed, fragrance as needed, and water up to 100%.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:477335 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:345511
 TITLE: Skin-lightening cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Chikakura, Yoshito; Yoshiro, Yoichi; Miyamoto, Kunihiro; Kitahara, Jiro; Nakata, Satoru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nonogawa Shoji Y. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Upr. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 2002128656 A2 20020509 JP 2000-327927 20001027
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-327927 20001027
 AB The cosmetics contain T. farfara ext. and gtnoreq.1 substances chosen from L-ascorbic acids, hydroquinones, ellagic acids, resorcinols, placenta ext., and oil-sol. Glycyrhiza glabra ext. A moisturizing cream was prep'd. from squalane 10.0, lanolin 4.5, vaseline 4.5, stearyl alc. 2.5, octanol 2.5, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 2.2, polyoxyethylene catyl. ether 2.0, perfume, polyethylene glycol 8.0, ascorbic acid phosphate Mg salt 3.0, T. farfara ext. 3.0, antiseptic, pH adjuster, and H2O to 100 wt.-%

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:220352 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:252240
 TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing enzymes and vitamins
 INVENTOR(S): O'Prey, Conor James; Trani, Marina; Weisgerber, David John
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
 CODEN: PIXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 WO 2002022102 A1 20020321 WO 2000-US25085 20000913
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CH,
 CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI,
 GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
 KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
 MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
 TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
 MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SI, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 AU 2000074826 A5 20020326 AU 2000-74826 20000913
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-US25085 A 20000913
 AB A cosmetic compn. suitable for topical application to the skin or hair comprises: (a) about 0.0001-10% of biol. active enzyme, (b) about 0.1-20% of polyhydrolic alc., and (c) about 0.1-20% of skin care active selected from a vitamin B3 component, panthenol, vitamin E, vitamin E acetate, retinol, retinyl propionate, retinyl palmitate, retinoic acid, vitamin C, theobromine, α -hydroxy acid, farnesol, phytantriol, and salicylic acid. The compns. of the invention display high moisturization efficacy without the assocd. high levels of tack, as well as good rheol. and absorption properties. For example, a cosmetic formulation contained glycerin 11.07%, niacinamide 2.00%, panthenol 0.50%, vitamin E acetate 0.50%, isohexadecane 2.94%, a mixt. of polyacrylamide, C13-14 isoparaffin, and Laureth-7 2.50%, dimethicone and dimethiconol 2.00%, iso-Pr isostearate 1.33%, sorbitan stearate and sucrose cocoate 1.00%, cetyl alc. 0.71%, iso-Pr palmitate 0.50%, SEFA cottonole 0.66%, stearyl alc. 0.47%, benzyl alc. 0.25%, ethylparaben 0.20%, propylparaben 0.10%, disodium edetate 0.10%, polyoxyethylene-100 stearate 0.10%, stearic acid 0.10%, NaOH 0.04%, protease (10.00 ppm) 0.01%, and water up to 100%. The compn. displays excellent skin hydration, skin softness and skin smoothness benefits.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:212935 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:374979
 TITLE: New formulation of chemical peeling agent: 30% salicylic acid in polyethylene glycol
 AUTHOR(S): Ueda, Setsuko; Mitsuji, Koichi; Ichige, Kazumi; Yoshida, Kenji; Sakuma, Tomoko; Ninomiya, Shin-ichi; Sudou, Tetsuji
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ueda Setsuko Clinic, Higashiku, Fukuoka, 813-0044, Japan
 SOURCE: Journal of Dermatological Science (2002), 28(3), 211-218
 PUBLISHER: CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811
 Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Salicylic acid is used in chem. peeling procedures. However, they have caused many side effects, even salicylism. To achieve a salicylic acid peeling that would be safer for topical use, we recently developed a new formulation consisting of 30% salicylic acid in polyethylene glycol (PEG) vehicle. In an extension of our previous research, we studied the absorption of 30% salicylic acid labeled with 14C in PEG vehicle applied topically to the intact and damaged skin of male hairless mice. An ointment contg. 3 mg salicylic acid in 10 mg vehicle was applied to both groups. In animals with intact skin, 1 h after application the plasma concn. of radioactivity was 1665.1 ng eq/mL, significantly lower than the 21437.6 ng eq/mL obsd. in mice with damaged skin. Microautoradiograms of intact skin showed that the level of radioactivity in the cornified cell layer was similar at 6 h after application. However, in damaged skin, the overall level of radioactivity showed a decrease by 3 h after application. In the carcasses remaining after the treated intact and damaged skin had been removed, resp. 0.09 and 11.38% of the applied radioactivity remained, resp. These findings confirm that 30% salicylic acid in PEG vehicle is little absorbed through the intact skin of hairless mice, and suggest that salicylism related to absorption through the skin of quantities of topically applied salicylic acid is not likely to occur in humans with intact skin during chem. peeling with this prepn. This new prepn. of 30% salicylic acid in PEG vehicle is believed to be safe for application as a chem. peeling agent.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184872 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:221544
 TITLE: Stable emulsions containing polyacrylate and salicylic acid for skin care wipes
 INVENTOR(S): Dunn, Ian
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: PIXX02
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002019984	A2	20020314	WO 2001-US27634	20010906
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AH, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CH, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001088814	AS	20020322	AU 2001-88814	20010906
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-231426P 20000908 WO 2001-US27634 W 20010906				

AB The invention relates to a wet wipe product comprising a substrate and an emulsion. The emulsion comprises an acrylate/Cl0-30 alkyl acrylate crosslinked polymer emulsifier, salicylic acid, a nonionic surfactant, and a lipophilic component. The nonionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of a polyether, a mixt. of laurate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydrides condensed with ethylene oxide, and mixts. The invention also relates to a method for depositing salicylic acid to mammalian skin comprising topically applying the wipe product described above to the skin to be treated. The emulsion according to the invention produces an aesthetically pleasing product, capable of removing non-water- proof make-up and able to deliver salicylic acid to the skin and is mild on the skin. Thus, an emulsion contained 0.125, salicylic acid 0.500, Poloxamer-124 0.031, Polysorbate-20 0.050, cyclomethicone 0.200, dimethicone 0.100, Cl2-15 alkyl benzoate 0.500, fragrance 0.060, butylene glycol 1.00, propylene glycol 2.00, Phenonip 1.00, NaOH 0.425, allantoin 0.200, and water q.s. to 100%.

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:126348 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:205175
 TITLE: Sunscreen compositions containing kynurenone derivatives and dopaquinone formation inhibitors and/or UV-shielding agents
 INVENTOR(S): Uchikuga, Saburo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pentafarm Ltd., Switz.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JXXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002053448	A2	20020219	JP 2000-229424	20000728
JP 2000-229424 20000728				
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:205175				
AB This invention relates to a sunscreen compn. suitable for outdoor usage, wherein the compn. contains (1) kynurenone or its deriv. and (2) dopaquinone formation inhibitor and/or UV-shielding agent, wherein the combinational use of (1) and (2) enables efficient redn. of dopaquinone to dopa in skin. A cosmetic lotion contg. stearic acid 1.5, cetyl alc. 0.5, hydrogenated lanolin 2, polyoxyethylene monoleate 1, ethanol 10, Et p-aminobenzoate 0.5, 4-Bu resorcinol 1, ellagic acid 0.5, propylene glycol 5, 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenone 2, fragrance q.s., preservative q.s., and water balance to 100 % was formulated.				

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:78222 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:139625
 TITLE: Skin preparations containing resorcinol derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Higuchi, Susumu; Taniguchi, Takumi; Sakamoto, Toshio; Nishida, Hiromi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cosme Product K. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JXXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002029958	A2	20020129	JP 2000-217909	20000718
JP 2000-217909 20000718				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002020277 A2 20020123 JP 2000-197699 20000630				

AB This invention relates to skin preps. comprising 4-halogenated resorcinol or salts thereof for lightening skin tones and for preventing and treating acne. A cream contained ethanol 10, glycerin 5, hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.5, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether 1, 4-bromoresorcinol L-arginine 0.05, methylparaben 0.1, perfumes 0.1, and distd. water 83.25 %.

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:61552 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:107552
 TITLE: Topical compositions containing phenol derivatives and water-soluble polymers
 INVENTOR(S): Ono, Yuko; Tobishiki, Kimiko; Kazuno, Tetsu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lior Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JXXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002020277	A2	20020123	JP 2000-197699	20000630
JP 2000-197699 20000630				
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:107552				
AB This invention is related to topical preps. contg. (1) phenol derivs., preferably vanillyl alkyl ethers and (2) water-sol. polymers, to provide long-lasting thermal sensation without skin irritation. A gel was formulated contg. polyacrylic acid 3, concd. glycerin 1, ethanol 7, methylparaben 0.1, propylparaben 0.02, vanillyl Bu ether 1, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 0.6, NaOH q.s., and distd. water balance to 100 g.				

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:920873 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:49472

TITLE: Quantitative assessment of primary skin irritants in vitro in a cytotoxicity model: Comparison with in vivo human irritation tests
AUTHOR(S): Wilhelm, K.-P.; Bottjer, B.; Siegers, C.-P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Applied Dermatological Research GmbH, Hamburg, 22869, Germany
SOURCE: British Journal of Dermatology (2001), 145(5), 709-715
CODEN: BJDEAZ; ISSN: 0007-0963

PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB While great efforts have been made in recent years to develop in vitro methods for assessing skin irritation potential, there are relatively few data that correlate in vitro data with in vivo data. To expand our previously reported investigations on in vitro vs. in vivo correlation of a series of homologous N-alkyl sulfates of different alkyl chain length to include primary skin irritants of different chem. classes: Anionic surfactants (three different sodium alkyl sulfonates and sodium lauryl sulfate), cationic surfactants (three alkyl tri-Me ammonium bromides), non-ionic surfactants (polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether and Tween 20), benzoic acid, DMSO and phenol were chosen as model irritants. A spontaneously immortalized human keratinocyte line, HaCaT, was used as an in vitro model to predict the cutaneous irritation. The end-point used to assess toxicity was uptake of the vital dye neutral red (NR) 24 h after dosing. The cytotoxicity data from these assays were compared with the irritant responses (as evaluated by measurement of erythema and trans-epidermal water loss) obtained after 24-h application of the same compds. (100 µmL of 20 mmol L⁻¹ aq. soln.) to the volar forearm of human volunteers. All tested irritants had cytotoxic effects as demonstrated by a decreased NR uptake, which showed a clear dose-response relationship. Concns. resulting in 50% inhibition of NR uptake (IC₅₀) ranged from 8 µm mol L⁻¹ (hexadecyl tri-Me ammonium bromide) to 328 mmol L⁻¹ (DMSO). We found a good overall correlation between in vitro cytotoxicity (NR uptake IC₅₀ values) and in vivo irritation potential in humans. Only the high mol. wt. compds. Tween 20 and polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether were problematic, as their irritation potential was overestimated by the in vitro assay. This non-conformity of these high mol. wt. (> 1000) compds. was expected, and can be largely attributed to the epidermal permeability barrier. The epidermal barrier, which greatly limits the percutaneous penetration of xenobiotics in vivo, does not exist in cell culture models. The in vitro cytotoxicity model is a useful screening tool, but data should be interpreted critically and require confirmation by appropriate in vivo studies.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:610929 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37470

TITLE: New formulation of chemical peeling agent: histological evaluation in sun-damaged skin model in hairless mice
AUTHOR(S): Isodori, M.; Ueda, S.; Iwayama, S.; Tsukahara, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tenjin Clinic, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka, 810-0001, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Dermatological Science (2001), 27(Suppl. 1), S60-S67
CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Chem. peeling injures the superficial skin, which is then restored by healing of the wound. To document the acute and chronic histol. changes produced by applying chem. peeling agents used clin. to the UVB-irradiated skin of hairless mice, which served as a model of sun-damaged skin, three chem. peeling agents, 30% salicylic acid, dissolved in macrogol (a new formulation), 35% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) dissolved in distd. water and 20% glycolic acid dissolved in glycerin were applied to the backs of UVB-irradiated hairless mice. Untreated, irradiated areas of skin served as controls. Specimens were evaluated histol. at 3, 14, 28, and 70 days. Chronic UVB irrad. produced an irregular hypertrophy of the epidermis. The treated areas of irradiated skin recovered by day 70. At 28 days, all skin specimens treated with chem. peeling agents exhibited a unique connective tissue layer composed of fine collagen fibers beneath the epidermis. While 35% TCA produced severe tissue damage marked by inflammation up to day 14, no inflammatory infiltrates were seen with 30% salicylic acid in macrogol at 70 days. Conclusions: chem. peeling with 30% salicylic acid dissolved in macrogol led to reorganization of the epidermis and a rebuilding of the superficial dermal connective tissue important in reducing wrinkles, and without evidence of inflammatory infiltrates in an animal model of sun-damaged skin. Findings suggest a possible clin. benefit.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 23 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:283770 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285619

TITLE: Transdermal therapeutic system for administering acetylsalicylic acid and/or salicylic acid
INVENTOR(S): Franke, Hanshermann; Kindel, Heinrich; Hoffmann, Gerd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LTS Lohmann Therapie-Systeme A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001026637	A2	20010419	WO 2000-EP9617	20000930
WO 2001026637	A3	20011213		
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, C2, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, MX, NZ, PL, RU, TR, US, ZA RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1220661	A2	20020710	EP 2000-966096	20000930
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003511408	T2	20030325	JP 2001-529427	20000930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19949202 A	19991013
			WO 2000-EP9617	W 20000930

AB The invention relates to a transdermal, therapeutic system in the form of a plaster which contains acetylsalicylic acid and/or salicylic acid. The system has a backing layer, an active ingredient reservoir attached thereto, a membrane which controls the administration of the active ingredient in the absence of other control mechanisms, an adhesive device for fixing the system onto the skin and a protective layer which can be detached before application. The system is characterized in that it contains at least 1 component from the group of pyrroles and at least 1 component from the group of terpenes. Thus, laminates were obtained by dispersing 2-pyrrolidone and acetylsalicylic acid in a polyacrylate adhesive. The suspension obtained was coated on a PET film, and after drying this laminate was covered with a high-d. laminate. Oleum Citri was then treated with Plastoid B and coated on a PET layer. The first laminate was lined with the second laminate.

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185533 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:227130

TITLE: Chemical peeling agents comprising polyoxyalkylenes and phenols

INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Setsuko; Ueda, Kaori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001017487	A1	20010315	WO 2000-JP6040	20000906
W: AT, AU, BR, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, IL, JP, KR, LU, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1214925	A1	20020619	EP 2000-956951	20000906
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, RO, CY				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-251802 A 19990906

JP 2000-155339 A 20000525

WO 2000-JP6040 W 20000906

AB Disclosed is a chem. peeling agent contg. the following components (A) and (B): (A) polyethylene glycol or other alc. compd. as represented by the following general formula: B-[$(CH_2CH_2O)_n$]_m where B is an alc. residue; AO is C₃-18 alkylene oxide; n is 1 or above; m is 4 or above; and n is 0 or above, provided that m, no. of ethylene oxide mols. added, must satisfy the requirement that the ethylene oxide chain moiety must account for at least 40% of the mol. wt. of the compd., and (B) a phenol compd., for example, salicylic acid, phenol or resorcin. Thus, a compn. contg. polyethylene glycol-1500 90% and salicylic acid 10% was applied on the face of volunteers once a month for 3 mo and the volunteers reported less wrinkles and improved skin tone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 37 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:550172 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:156644
 TITLE: Mechanism of polyethylene glycol-8/SMOI copolymer in controlled delivery of topically applied drugs
 AUTHOR(S): Fares, H. M.; Zatz, J. L.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, Piscataway, NJ, 08855-0789, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Cosmetic Science (1999), 50(3), 133-146
 PUBLISHER: Society of Cosmetic Chemists
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The effect of polyethylene glycol-8/SMOI copolymer (PP-15) in controlling the delivery of salicylic acid (SA) and lactic acid (LA) from topical preps. was studied. The effect of PP-15 on permeation was measured in vitro using flow-through diffusion cell and dermatoxen pig skin. Skin uptake was also evaluated over time using tape-stripping and tissue anal. The polymer decreased the flux of SA through pig skin but did not affect the delivery of LA. The polymer increased the overall deposition of SA in the SC but did not change the levels of SA in the viable skin significantly. Skin uptake of LA was not affected by the presence of the polymer. Based on dialysis and cloud point measurements it was found that PP-15 reduced the activity of SA in the vehicle via binding, leading to a decrease in permeation. The binding mechanism accounts for the effect (or lack of effect) of PP-15 on the solutes investigated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 38 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:68308 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:106639
 TITLE: Cosmetic pack compositions for easy peeling
 INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Masaaki; Imai, Shoji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): JO Cosmetics Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11199435	A2	19990727	JP 1998-3635	19980112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-3635 19980112
 AB Cosmetic packs comprise analgesics, antipruritics, polyoxyalkylene chain-contg. nonionic surfactants, salicylic acid esters, and/or amino alc.-higher fatty acid condensation products. The packs ease the pain upon peeling off from the skin. A cosmetic pack compn. contained vinylpyrrolidone-N,N-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer di-Et sulfate salt 20, polyvinyl alc. 1, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 1.5, glycerin 5, ethanol 5, perfumes 0.2, preservatives q.s., and distd. water to 100%.

L12 ANSWER 39 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:157543 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:23208
 TITLE: Effect of polyoxyethylene chain of nonionic surfactants on guinea-pig excised skin and hemolysis of rabbit red blood cells
 AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Chung, Yosoh; Uchino, Tadashi; Ando, Masanori
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Health Sci., Tokyo, 158-8501, Japan
 SOURCE: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi (1998), 22(4), 287-293
 CODEN: NKKAEV; ISSN: 0287-1238
 PUBLISHER: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 AB In order to est. the effect of polyoxyethylene (EO) chain of nonionic surfactants on biol. membranes, the effect of 4 kinds of nonionic surfactants having several different EO chains was studied by using the excised abdominal skin and red blood cells. After heating the skin with 0.5% surfactant's soln. for 2 h at 37.degree., the cumulative amts. of permeated methylparaben (MP) or salicylic acid (SA) as a permeant through the skin were measured for 2-6 h. Relative flux (%) of MP or SA after heating the skin with each nonionic surfactant's soln. was calc'd. against the flux of MP or SA obtained from 10 mM sodium dodecyl sulfate soln. as a pos. control. Also the red blood cells were operated with the several concns. of nonionic surfactant's soln. and their residual percentage of red blood cells was photometrically measured at 740 nm after standing of 20 min at 37.degree.. The residual percentage of red blood cells at 50% (EC50) was calc'd. by using the linear regression. In the case of polyoxyethylene lauryl ether (POE.LE) having EO chains of 4.2 to 25, there were the good relationships between their hydrophilic balance (HLB) from 11.5 to 19.5 and relative flux (%) of MP and between HLB and 1/EC50. Polyoxyethylene nonyl Ph ether (POE.NPE) having EO chains of 5 to 20 also showed the same results as POE.LE. It was clear that lauryl group on POE.LE and nonyl Ph group on POE.NPE should give the same action on skin or the membrane of red blood cells. The relative flux (%) of SA with polyoxyethylene cetyl ether (POE.CE) having the EO chains of 2 to 20 were from 150.7 to 134.5% and the result suggested that each POE.CE might constantly affected the polar pathway of stratum corneum on skin. In the case of polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (HCO) having EO chains of 40 to 100, the hemolysis of red blood cells did not appear until the concn. of 2.5%. The result suggested that the action of HCO on the membrane of red blood cells should be low.

L12 ANSWER 40 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:435947 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:45127
 TITLE: New formulation of salicylic acid derivatives and hydroquinone as tyrosinase inhibitors for depigmenting the skin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Roche Posay Laboratoire Pharmaceutique S. A., Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 15 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2754253	A1	19980410	FR 1996-12195	19961007

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1996-12195 19961007
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:45127
 AB A formulation of derivs. salicylic acid and hydroquinone is disclosed for depigmenting of the skin by inhibition of tyrosinase. Thus, a depigmenting gel is prep'd. which contains hydroquinone 2.00%, capryloylsalicylic acid 2.00%, ethanol 45.50%, water 9.00%, PEG-8 36.40%, preservative 0.10%, and gelation agent (polyacrylamide + C13-14-isoparaffin + laureth-7) 5.00%.

L12 ANSWER 45 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:772655 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:39521

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing
polyoxethylene-polyoxypolypropylene ethers of C4-22
alcohols surfactants

INVENTOR(S): Langlois, Anne; Wallbanks, Yasmin Tina

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA; Langlois, Anne;

Wallbanks, Yasmin Tina

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXX02

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9744048	A1	19971127	WO 1997-US8352	19970516
AU, CA, CN, CZ, JP, MX, US BW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9721295	A1	19971209	AU 1997-31295	19970516
CN 1222080	A	19980707	CN 1997-195662	19970516
JP 11510522	T2	19980914	JP 1997-542885	19970516
EP 964688	A1	19991122	EP 1997-926560	19970516
RU, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
US 2002136743	A1	20020926	US 1999-180921	19990405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1996-10318	A 19960517
			GB 1996-19111	A 19960512
			WO 1997-US8352	W 19970516

* OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:39521

AB A cosmetic compn. in the form of a water-in-oil emulsion comprising: (a) continuous oil phase and; (b) discontinuous aq. phase comprising (i) water; (ii) acidic skin care active which is insol. in said aq. phase; and (iii) nonionic surfactant selected from polyoxethylenes-polyoxypolypropylene ethers of C4-22 alcs., and mixts. thereof. The compns. of the invention provide increased product stability and improved acidic skin care active solv. A cosmetic compn. contained cyclomethicone 15.2, cyclomethicone:dimethicone copolyol (90:10) 15.0, Sefia Cottontone 2.0, Microsponge 3.0, mica 0.1, titanium dioxide 8.25, zinc dioxide 0.4, Carbowax-400 0.3, Proctel AWX (PPG-5-Ceteth-20) 3.0, Na4EDTA 0.1, sodium citrate 0.3, sodium chloride 0.3, citric acid 1.0, and Me paraben 0.2%.

L12 ANSWER 47 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:523218 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:225201

TITLE: Effect of surfactants on guinea pig excised
skin using ethylparaben as a permeant
AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Uchino, Tadashi; Ando, Masanori
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Inst. Health Sci., Tokyo, 158, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Koshojin Kagakkaishi (1997), 21(2), 114-120
CODEN: NKKAEV; ISSN: 0287-1238

PUBLISHER: Nippon Koshojin Kagakkaishi

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB In order to est. the safety of surfactants on skin or their transdermal permeation-enhancing activity, the effect of 8 anionic, 9 cationic and 12 nonionic surfactants on excised guinea pig skin was studied in a Franz diffusion cell by using ethylparaben (EP) as a permeant. The skin was treated with 10 mM anionic or cationic surfactants' solns. and 0.5% nonionic surfactants' solns. at 37.degree. for 2 h, then permeation of EP across it was estd. Sodium dodecylsulfonate, cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, polyoxethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate and polyoxethylene (10) oleyl ether enhanced the steady-state flux of EP, being more effective than sodium dodecyl sulfate as a pos. control. The effect of anionic surfactants on the skin depended on the aliph. hydrocarbon chain length and was most pronounced with 12-carbon chain. The result agreed with those obtained from methylparaben (MP) and salicylic acid (SA) as a permeant already reported. On the contrary the effect of cationic surfactants on the skin was not remarkable on the aliph. hydrocarbon chain length. The effects of anionic surfactants on the steady-state flux of EP were compared with those of both MP and SA. Correlation coeffs. between them were 0.970 (p < 0.05) and 0.916 (p>0.05) and the regression lines were $y = 4.9556 + 1.1391x$ and $y = 6.028 + 1.0434x$, resp. No correlation was obstd. between the steady-state flux of EP and the hydrophile-lipophile balance of nonionic surfactants.

L12 ANSWER 46 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:558028 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:210396

TITLE: Transparent topical preparations containing
water-insoluble acidic pharmaceuticals with good
bioavailability

INVENTOR(S): Matsuda, Kenji; Hayashi, Hiroyuki; Miyamoto, Sonoko;

Toda, Masayuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jon. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKKOAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09216820	A2	19970819	JP 1996-48135	19960209
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-48135	19960209
AB Topical preprns. with pH 3-6 contain H2O-insol. acidic pharmaceuticals having \geq one CO2H group(s) per mol., ether-type nonionic surfactants with HLB \geq 14, and glycyrrhizinic acid water-sol. salts. An aq. soln. (pH 4.8) contg. salicylic acid (I), Nikkol NP-10 (polyoxethylene nonylphenyl ether), and di-K glycyrrhizinate was applied to isolated rat skin to show 1 absorption 0.61 μ g/mg. The soln. was stored at 50.degree. for 3 mo to show no turbidity or ptn.				

L12 ANSWER 48 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:721756 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:339063

TITLE: Stabilized anti-acne topical compositions

INVENTOR(S): Langlois, Anne

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2299022	A1	19960925	GB 1995-5512	19950318
GB 2299022	B2	19990331		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1995-5512 19950318

AB An emulsion comprises an aq./alc. soln. of an anti-acne active and 0.1-10 % of a solubilizing agent therefor, wherein the aq./alc. soln. has a pH of less than about $pK_a + 1$ where pK_a is the logarithmic acidity const. for the protonated anti-acne active. The solubilizing agent is selected from pyrrolidone-based complexing agents and polyethylene glycol-based nonionic surfactants having an HLB of greater than 15. The compn. exhibits excellent skin feel and appearance and formulation stability. An oil-in-water emulsion contg. 1% salicylic acid (as active ingredient), 1% PVP, and other ingredients, is provided.

L12 ANSWER 53 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:797530 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:208485
 TITLE: Skin-whitening cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Nagara, Tsunao; Shibata, Yukio; Naganuma, Masako;
 Iwakura, Minoru; Kako, Runiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 07173023 A2 19950711 JP 1993-343549 19931216
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-343549 19931216
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:208485
 AB Alkoxyl salicylic acids which have tyrosinase-inhibiting activities are combined with amine oxides as transdermal absorption accelerators to inhibit the formation of melanins, thereby providing skin-whitening effects. The compns. optionally include acidic mucopolysaccharides, vitamin E esters, p-aminobenzoic acid esters, and alkylene diaminecarboxylic acid derivs. For example, a cream contained stearic acid 5.0, sorbitan monostearate 2.5, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 1.5, propylene glycol 10.0, 3-isobutoxysalicylic acid 2.0, glycerin trioctanoate 10.0, squalene 5.0, octyl p-dimethylaminobenzoate 3.0, di-Na EDTA 0.5, perfumes q.s., and water to 100%.

L12 ANSWER 54 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:594318 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:316623
 TITLE: Water-based hot melt adhesive compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Maruyama, Hirokazu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 07070530 A2 19950314 JP 1993-218521 19930902
 JP 2983418 B2 19991129
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-218521 19930902
 AB Title compns., which do not form skin under molten state, comprise water-sol. modified vinyl acetate polymers and benzothiazoles and/or thioethers. The compns. are applied to paper products and the products are easily recycled. Thus, Poval 100, AOK Stab LA31 [2-(5-methyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole] 1, terpene phenol resin 40, pentaerythritol 50, and PEG 600 (polyethylene glycol) 30 parts were melt kneaded to obtain a compn., which showed no skin formation within 54 min at 180.degree..

L12 ANSWER 55 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:516415 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:248415
 TITLE: Clinical sterilizing compositions containing chlorhexidine
 INVENTOR(S): Seto, Tadashi; Yoshino, Satoshi; Atsusaka, Takumi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohto Pharma, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 07048210 A2 19950221 JP 1993-192249 19930803
 JP 3253769 B2 20020204
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-192249 19930803
 AB Cellulose fibers such as cotton are used to apply antiseptic chlorhexidine to human skin for sterilization, but chlorhexidine is adsorbed on the cellulose and not released sufficiently to the skin. Pretreatment of the cellulose fibers with salicylic acid or Na salicylate with polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactants prevent the adsorption of chlorhexidine to cellulose, and it effectively delivers the antiseptic to the skin.

L12 ANSWER 56 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:386381 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:136857
 TITLE: Efficient disinfecting soap powder
 INVENTOR(S): Kuang, Yuanzheng; Hong, Yonglan; Wang, Xiang
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhanli Shengqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 CN 1081204 A 19940126 CN 1992-105448 19920709
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1992-105448 19920709
 AB The detergent compn., with good solv. and neither irritating skin nor generating pollution, comprises aliph. alc. polyoxyethylene ether (AE09) 1-5, alkyl phenol polyoxyethylene ether (TX10) 1-6, soap base 20-50, trisodium phosphate 10-30, sodium carbonate 20-30, anti-coagulating agent (CMC) 0.5-2, sodium silicate 2-10, surface active iodine 0.5-2, brightening agent 0.01-0.1, and water 1.4-8.491. The process consists of (1) mixing trisodium phosphate, sodium carbonate, sodium silicate, anti-coagulating agent, and brightening agent uniformly to form mixed powders, (2) mixing AE09, TX10, soap base and surface active iodine into a fluid paste, and (3) spraying the paste on the powders and ageing to obtain the final products.

L12 ANSWER 141 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:12722 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:12722
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:26001,2601

TITLE: Measures for the prevention of percutaneous poisoning with phenol and aniline

AUTHOR(S): Schutz, Ernst
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Munster, Germany

SOURCE: Berufsdermatosen (1959), 7, 266-74

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB To prevent percutaneous poisoning, various solvents were used on rats with injured and uninjured skin of the abdomen. The protective effect of the tested solvents increases in the following succession: (1) for phenol: glycerol, tap water, olive oil, EtOH, and polyethylene glycol 400 (II); (2) for aniline: tap water, EtOH, and I. 19 references.

L12 ANSWER 143 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:54163 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:54163

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:10348i,10349a-b

TITLE: Fungicidal compositions

INVENTOR(S): Reiner, Laszlo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2731386	19560117	US		

AB To prevent or inhibit mold growth, both in nontherapeutic circumstances and in the prevention or treatment of fungus infections, salicylanilide in conjunction with some of its chloro derivs. is effective. A typical antimycotic ointment, adapted for treatment of fungous infections, e.g. for topical application to the skin, is made from 5-chlorosalicylanilide 0.5, 5,2'-dichlorosalicylanilide 0.5, 5,4'-dichlorosalicylanilide 0.2, 5,3'-dichlorosalicylanilide 0.2, 5,2',4'-trichlorosalicylanilide 0.2, and a polyethylene glycol base 93.0 parts. Suitable chloro derivs. include: anilides derived from salicylic acid and 4-chloroaniline, 3-chloroaniline, 2-chloroaniline, 2,4-dichloroaniline, 3,4-dichloroaniline, 3,5-dichloroaniline, and 2,4,6-trichloroaniline; 3-chlorosalicylanilide, 5-chlorosalicylanilide, 5,3'-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,4'-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,3'-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,2'-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,2',4'-trichlorosalicylanilide, 5,3',4'-trichlorosalicylanilide, 5,2',4',6'-tetrachlorosalicylanilide. The compns. are useful for treatment of leather, fabrics, fruit, plants, and other sites of fungus contamination, as well as skin, hair, and mucous membrane.

L12 ANSWER 142 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:106422 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:106422
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:18849sh-1,18850a

TITLE: Percutaneous absorption. II. Effect of the incorporated substance

AUTHOR(S): Nogami, Hisashi; Hanano, Manabu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Tokyo

SOURCE: Chem. Pharm. Bull. (Tokyo) (1958), 6, 249-55

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 51, 8362g. The absorption of salicylic acid

(I) through the intact human skin was detd. by the previously described (loc. cit.) residual measuring method. Solns. (0.2%) of I in distd. H₂O, and in 10, 20, 30, and 40% aq. solns. of polyethylene glycol 400 (II), Carbowax 6000 (III), propylene glycol, glycerol, and glucose were tested. The apparent partition of I between C₆H₆ and each of these solns. their viscosities, and their surface tensions were also measured. Curves show the relation between percutaneous absorption of I and the concns. of each of the 5 compds. in the solns., and between the apparent partition coeffs. and the concns. of the solns. The general trends of the 2 sets of curves are similar, and a straight-line relation was found between the decrease in percutaneous absorption and the depression of partition coeff. No regular effect of viscosity or surface tension on percutaneous absorption was shown. Thus, the percutaneous absorption of I from solns. was influenced by the other solutes; the largest obstructive effect was shown by II and III, and the absorption decreased with the concns. of II and III.

L12 ANSWER 144 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1933:45791 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 27:45791

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 27:4103h-1,4104a

TITLE: Wetting, etc., agents

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): I. G. Farbenind. A.-G.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 380431	19320912	GB		

AB Assistants for the textile and related industries are obtained by esterifying or etherifying H₂O-insol. org. compds., other than carbohydrates, that contain at least 1 OH or COOH group, or a group reacting like a COOH group, with polyethylene glycols, contg. a chain of at least 4 -CH₂CH₂- groups, or with mono ethers or esters thereof. In modifications (a) the corresponding quantity of ethylene oxide or ethylene halohydrin is used in place of the polyethylene glycol, (b) products contg. halogen, e.g., those prep'd. by means of ethylene halohydrins or polyethylene glycol monochlorides, are treated with amines, amides or compds. contg. OH groups and (c) the free OH groups present in the products when ethylene oxide or polyethylene glycols are used are esterified or etherified. Among examples (1) a mixt. of alcs. obtained by the catalytic reduction of animal or vegetable oils or fats is heated in an autoclave with ethylene oxide; the product is a wetting and washing agent that is miscible with solvents, e.g., ethylenglycol monocresyl ether, tetrahydrophthalene, CC14, emulsifies CC14 and mineral or fatty oils and may be sulfonated. (2) the products obtained by condensing 10 mols. of ethylene oxide with diethylene glycol and esterifying with oleic acid is used for softening leather. (3) 10 mols. ethylene oxide is condensed with 1 mol. N-hydroxyethylstearadecylamine, the product may be used in dyeing preps., mixed with CuSO₄ and Ca(OH)₂ it forms a pest-destroying agent and (4) skin creams are obtained by mixing the product derived from ethylene oxide and octadecyl alc. with petroleum jelly, paraffin oil and H₂O.

L12 ANSWER 129 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:445101 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:45101
 TITLE: Glycol based stabilizer for antioxidants for soap
 INVENTOR(S): Pierre, Maurice
 SOURCE: Fr. 2 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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AB FR 1464581 19670106 FR 19650219
 Stabilizers for oils, soaps, cosmetics, or perfumes are composed of 2 products. The 1st is a mixt. of salts of EDTA neutralized with NaOH, KOH, amino alcs. or amines, preferably aromatic. The 2nd is a mixt. of polyols such as glycerol and polyglycols with mol. wt. 62-10,000 or condensation products of these with acids, amines, or phenols. For example, the 1st mixt. consisted of EDTA 5, KOH 1.3, diethanolamine 3, triethanolamine 0.7, and tolylguanidine 1 (total 11). The 2nd mixt. consisted of glycols 45, glycerol 4.5, poly(oxyethylene) glycols mol. wt. 1000 2.3, mol. wt. 2000 2.3, mol. wt. 3000 2.3, mol. wt. 5000 2.3, and mol. wt. 6000 2.3 (total 61%). A 3rd component, the antioxidant, consisted of diphenylamine 3, and H2O 25 (total 28%). When the product was incorporated into soap, optionally perfumed, stability to oxidn. was improved and the hardness modified. The degree of hardness was directly dependent on the mol. wt. of the polyglycol incorporated. The percent of the polyethylene glycols of different mol. wts. was regulated as a function of the desired hardness of the soap.

L12 ANSWER 130 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:67050 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:67050
 TITLE: Performance of ethoxylate derivatives of nonrandom alkylphenols
 AUTHOR(S): Smithson, Luther H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chevron Res. Co., Richmond, CA, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society (1966), 43(10), 568-71
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The position of phenol attachment in linear alkylphenols affects the biodegradability of the ethoxylate derivs. Optimum biodegradability results when the phenol is attached near the end of the alkyl side chain. Detergency performance was measured for nonrandom alkylphenols in a low foaming formulation with natural skin sebum soil. Evaluation data for ethoxylate and ethoxy sulfate derivs. of alkylphenols (C8-18) are presented for heavy- and light-duty formulations. Variations in the hydrophobic and hydrophilic portions of the ethoxylate derivs. affect their phys. characteristics and performance. The preferred range for the alkyl side chain of alkylphenol nonionics is C9-14. Above C14 the hard-water performance diminishes. The preferred ethylene oxide content is 63-84. A C10 alkylphenol gives excellent performance for both nonionics and ethoxy sulfates.

L12 ANSWER 131 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:5705 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:5705
 TITLE: Products for body care, especially lotions for cleaning and upkeep of hair without rinsing
 INVENTOR(S): Pillu, Bernard; Thiele, Mathieu
 SOURCE: Fr., 3 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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AB FR 1439040 19660520 FR 19650120
 A hair and skin cleaning lotion which makes rinsing with water unnecessary, and which at the same time is suited to maintaining the hairdo, esp. for men, is given. The lotion consists of surfactants (anionic, cationic, or nonionic components, preferably the condensation product of ethylene oxide with dodecylphenol), lecithin, lanolin, cholesterol, etc. The pH is adjusted to 5 with lactic acid; Nipagin and hexachlorophene serve as preservatives. For example, propylene glycol 20 g., "complex" 20 g. (this complex is obtained by mixing 15 g. double-distd. olein and 3.75 g. soya lecithin in a heated state, and then adding 8.75 g. triethanolamine), Mergital EL 5 g., triethanolamine laurate 30 g., soya lecithin 2 g., lactic acid 3 g., and Nipagin 1 g., are mixed and made up to 1000 ml. with H2O.

L12 ANSWER 132 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:92628 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:92628
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:17363h,17364a-c
 TITLE: Problems posed by the permeability of plastic materials in conditioning pharmaceutical forms
 AUTHOR(S): Jaminet, Fr.
 SOURCE: Tribune CEBEDEAU (Centre Belge Etude Doc. Eaux) (1965), 18(265), 580-7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: French

AB Permeability of plastics causes problems in packaging pharmaceuticals. Polyamides complex with and ext. acids and phenols from aq. soln. Not only is neosynephrine in soln. attacked when packaged in vials of Rilsan, but so are the majority of preservatives used in injectable formulations to prevent bacterial growth. Poly(vinyl chlorides) (I) have low thermal resistance, which introduces the risk of nonsterility. The marked permeability of I shortens shelf-life. Plasticizers (citric and phthalic esters) can hydrolyze to produce free acids and alcs. in the contacting soln. Tin-based stabilizers can confer a hemolytic action on solns. Recent research has developed plasticizers of low extg. power and nontoxic stabilizers. Losses of water from physiol. serum stored in I at ordinary temp. may amt. to 12-15% in a year. A greater degree of crystn. of plastic materials or a film of varnish can reduce permeability to air and moisture. However, varnishes must be compatible with the materials treated, they are often fragile and develop cracks, and they must be applied before sterilization. Aromatic hydrocarbons and certain essential oils can dissolve polyethylene, esp. at elevated temps. Polyethylene glycols are incompatible with nitrocellulose. Benzyl benzoate and benzyl alc. degrade polystyrene. Users of synthetic elastomers, such as rubber gloves, may acquire dermatoses from the retention of ethylene oxide after gaseous sterilization. Subsequent vacuum treatment can avoid this hazard.

L12 ANSWER 121 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:428783 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73-28783

TITLE: Mineral oil-water gels

INVENTOR(S): Barker, Graham; Foley, John T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Witco Chemical Co. Inc.

SOURCE: U.S.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: USXXAM

LANGUAGE: Patent

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3507806	A	19700421	US 1966-591413	19661102

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1966-591413 19661102

AB Cosmetic compns. in the form of transparent gels of mineral oil and H2O are prepnd. Example: (all amts. are parts by wt.) mineral oil (70 Saybolt seconds at 100 degree.F) 16% oleic diethanolamide 4, and polyethylene glycol (400 monoglycolate) 3 are mixed and heated to 80-100 degree. 12 parts of a P04 ester of ethoxylated nonyl phenol (10 oxyethylene mols) are added to 62 parts H2O which is then heated to 80-100 degree. The H2O portion is then slowly added with agitation to the oil portion which is maintained at 80-100 degree. When all the water has been added, heating is discontinued and agitation is continued while the mixt. is allowed to cool to 65 degree. at which temp. the emulsion can be poured. A clear, transparent mineral oil-H2O gel is formed. The lauric diethanolamide used was the condensation product of 1 mole of diethanolamine and 1 mole of laurate. The oleic diethanolamide used was the condensation product of 1 mole diethanolamine and 1 mole of the free acid form of oleic acid.

L12 ANSWER 122 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:407202 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73-7202

TITLE: Control of polymer morphology for biomedical applications. I. Hydrophilic polycarbonate membranes for dialysis

AUTHOR(S): Kesting, Robert E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USA

SOURCE: Journal of Macromolecular Science, Chemistry (1970), 4 (3), 655-64

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: JMCBBD; ISSN: 0022-233X

LANGUAGE: Journal

English

AB The hydrophilicity of the parent polymer, bisphenol A polycarbonate (I), was increased with the introduction of aliphatic ether groups by the copolymer of bisphenol A and polyethylene glycols. The I blocks formed crystallins within the amorphous matrix composed of poly(ethylene oxide) (II) blocks. The modified polymer thus retained most of the strength of I. The tensile strength of the wet material was greater than that of the dry. This was attributed to plasticization and realignment of the II blocks by water mol. Colloidal morphol. was controlled by the prepn. of asymmetric membranes possessing a skin layer and a substructure whose void vol., and, hence, resistance to material transport, was variable.

L12 ANSWER 123 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:136300 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:136300

TITLE: Skin cleansers

INVENTOR(S): Schwartz, Anthony Max.; Rader, Charles Allen

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gillette Co.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: GWXXBX

LANGUAGE: Patent

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1949849	A	19700409	DE 1969-1949849	19691002
DE 1949849	B2	19740627		
DE 1949849	C3	19760902		
GB 1288805	A	19720913	GB 1969-1288805	19690922
ES 371973	A1	19720501	ES 1969-371973	19690927
CH 220203	A	19720430	CH 1969-522033	19690929
BE 739567	A	19700331	BE 1969-739567	19690930
SE 374492	B	19750310	SE 1969-13476	19690930
BR 6912912	A0	19730104	BR 1969-212912	19691001
NL 6914902	A	19700406	NL 1969-14902	19691002
FR 2019719	A5	19700703	FR 1969-33688	19691002
AT 303234	B	19721110	AT 1969-9306	19691002
JP 49006167	B4	19740213	JP 1969-78190	19691002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1968-764606 19681002

AB Skin cleansers were prepnd., consisting of a detergent and a H2O-insol. solid org. polymer, capable of forming contact angles of 60-110 degree. at a mineral oil-H2O interface. Thus, 20 wt. % powd. neoprene rubber or 30 .mu. av. diam. and 100 .mu. max. diam., forming contact angles .apprx.105 and .apprx.75 degree. with the progressing and regressing oil phase, resp., was added to 80 wt. % of Na soap (from 80 wt .% tallow fatty acid and 20 wt. % coconut oil fatty acid) in 1000 wt. % hot H2O. The dispersion was dried, pulverized, and pressed to give soap sticks, which cleaned a graphite-mineral oil emulsion from the hands without scratching.

L12 ANSWER 124 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:70580 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:70580

TITLE: Transparent gels based on poly(oxyalkylenes) and polyglycols

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farwerke Hoechst A.-G.

SOURCE: Fr., 6 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: FRXKAK

LANGUAGE: Patent

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1575303		19690718		19670801

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19670801

AB Transparent gels for cosmetics with improved consistency at specific temps. are prepnd. from polypropylene glycol-ethylene oxide (I) block copolymers (II), tributylphenol or oleyl alc. (III) adducts with I, and H2O. Thus, a transparent product with gel consistency at 28-55 degree. was prepnd. from 1:25 III-I copolymer 10, II contg. 40% I 40, and H2O 50 parts. A hair dye liq. compn. was prepnd. from II contg. 10% I 16, coconut oil fatty alc. contg. 5% I 24, 25% aq. NH4OH 4, p-toluidinium sulfate 2.5 , H2O 3.5, and 6% aq. H2O2 50%. This liq. compn. gelled at 28-45 degree..

L12 ANSWER 117 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:40951 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:40951

TITLE: Transparent gel composition used in cosmetics and medicines

INVENTOR(S): Suga, Kazuo

SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

JP 47046331 B4 19721122 JP 1963-33462 19630626
 AB A transparent gel compn. comprises an aq. soln. of ethylene oxide condensate with a C6-21 normal aliph. alc., glycol, and/or their polymers, fatty acid esters of primary alcs. or their mixts. with amino alcs. and optionally polyvinyl and/or cholesterol derivs. Thus, polyoxethylene glycol 5, polypropylene glycol 7, polyalkylene glycol 5, and water 40 parts by wt. were mixed at 85-90.degree.. Sep. iso-Pr myristate 7, Et palmitate 1.5, and aminoethyl alc. 1.5 parts by wt. were also mixed at 85-90.degree.. The liqs. were combined, heated for 1 hr. at 10.degree., and quenched to 40.degree.. To this mixt. was added a liq. contg. glycerol 2, sorbitol 1, Na dehydroacetate 0.3, BHA 0.2, hinokitiol 0.2, resorcinol 0.2, kinetin 0.1, and perfume 1 part by wt., and the liq. cooled to room temp. to obtain a transparent gel useful for pomade bases.

L12 ANSWER 118 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:491246 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:91246

TITLE: Solubilization experiments on a three-component system of liquid paraffin-water-nonionic surfactant

AUTHOR(S): Mitsui, Takeo; Machida, Yasuhiro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Shiseido Chem. Res. Lab., Tokyo, Japan

SOURCE: Parfums, Cosmetiques, Savons de France (1971), 1(6), 208-17

CODEN: PCSFBF; ISSN: 0031-1960

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: French

AB Four types of poly(oxethylene) (POE) surfactants with 3 to 36 mols. of ethylene oxide were tested: POE alkyl ether, POE alkylaryl ether, POE fatty acid diester and monoester of sorbitan POE with mineral oil having a Saybolt viscosity of 70 at 37.7.degree., 2-octyl-1-dodecanol and squalane as oils were used. The steric structure of the surfactant mol. had considerable influence on solubilization and emulsification.

L12 ANSWER 119 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:113609 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:113609

TITLE: Liquid detergent compositions

INVENTOR(S): Kakegawa, Sadao; Naganuma, Yoshiki; Ohtsuka, Toshizo
Kao Soap Co., Ltd.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

JP 45028905 B4 19700921 JP 19660527
 AB Anionic surfactants consisting of alkoxypolyethoxyethyl sulfates and (or) alkylphenoxypolyethoxyethyl sulfates are mixed (100:1100) with ethoxylated alkyl betaines to give liq. detergents with very mild action on human skin. An example of a liq. shampoo is Na nonylphenoxypolyethoxyethyl sulfate 20, ethoxylated lauryl betaine 4, EtOH 10, perfume 0.2, H2O 65.8 wt. %, and a small amt. of pigment.

L12 ANSWER 120 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:433515 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:33515

TITLE: Dermal toxicity of phenol: an investigation of the most effective first-aid measures

AUTHOR(S): Conning, D. M.; Hayes, M. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ind. Hyg. Res. Lab., Imp. Chem. Ind. Ltd., Alderley Park/Macclesfield, UK

SOURCE: British Journal of Industrial Medicine (1970), 27(2), 155-9

CODEN: BJIMAG; ISSN: 0007-1072

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Percutaneous toxicity of PhOH in rats was increased by water, denatured alc., and olive oil and was greatest when PhOH was dild. 1:1 or 2:1. However, treatment with glycerol, polyethylene glycol, or a mixt. of the latter with denatured alc. reduced the severity of PhOH toxicity. Immediate first-aid treatment for people exposed to PhOH by skin contact should include swabbing the contaminated area for 10 min with glycerol, polyethylene glycol, or a mixt. of this compd. with denatured alc.

L12 ANSWER 101 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:187216 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:187216
 TITLE: Study on the penetration capacity of some emulsifying
 ointment bases
 AUTHOR(S): Suciu, G.; Rub-Saidac, Aurelia; Ilea, Laurentia;
 Serban, Maria
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Discip. Teh. Farm., Fac. Farm., Cluj-Napoca, Rom.
 SOURCE: Farmacia (Bucharest, Romania) (1981), 29(4), 239-45
 CODEN: FRHBAZ; ISSN: 0014-8237
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Romanian
 AB The release of salicylic acid (I) [69-72-7] from 5
 ointment bases was tested in vitro, and in vivo on humans. Also tested
 were the theol. properties of the ointments, and the in vivo absorption of
 I from the ointments. The best results were shown by ointment base IV,
 contg. bentonite and Na cellulose, and ointment base V contg.
 polyethylene glycol, petrolatum, and Tween 60. When
 applied to the skin, I in base V showed the fastest absorption,
 as shown by max. I concn. in urine at 60 min post application.

L12 ANSWER 102 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:129580 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:129580
 TITLE: Preservation of emulsified cosmetics
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-55247 19800425
 AB The combination of phenol-type preservative and sol. lactic acid
 alkali metal salts is effective in controlling microbial growth in
 emulsified cosmetics. Thus, a cosmetic soln. was
 prep'd. by combining polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 3, EtOH 5, ester
 oil 5, catlyl alc. 1, Me p-hydroxybenzoate (I) [99-76-3] 0.5, Na lactate
 [72-17-3] 2, and water to 1001. The growth of Candida albicans suspended
 in this soln. (104/mL) was almost completely inhibited within 4 days, but
 that in solns. lacking either I or Na lactate, was not.

L12 ANSWER 103 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:71379 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:71379
 TITLE: Studies on drug release from ointment. Part I. Drug
 permeation through egg shell membranes
 AUTHOR(S): Washitake, Mitsunori; Takashima, Yasuji; Tanaka,
 Shigeo; Amno, Toshio; Tanaka, Ichiro
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Taiho Pharm. Co., Ltd., Omiya, Japan
 SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1980), 28(10),
 2855-61
 CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB To establish an in vitro method for detg. drug release from ointments,
 drug permeability and release were investigated by using egg shell
 membrane and isopropyl myristate (IPM) [110-27-0]-contg. egg shell
 membrane as keratin-contg. skin models, and the results were
 compared with those obtained in vivo. With salicylic
 acid [69-72-7] at various pH values, egg shell membrane behaved
 as a dialysis membrane and the IPM-contg. membrane as a partition
 membrane. In release expts. with betamethasone 17-valerate [2152-44-5]
 from various types of ointments, the release from hydrophilic ointment was
 substantial, followed by that from absorption ointment; release from white
 petrolatum was the least. These results were correlated with those of in
 vivo vasoconstrictor assay. Although macrogol ointment had high
 drug release, since water from the receptor cell diffused through the
 membrane and liquified the ointment, the in vivo vasoconstrictor activity
 was lower than for the other ointments.

L12 ANSWER 104 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:7752 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:7752
 TITLE: Sponge substitutes
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1978-159001 19781220
 AB Sponge substitutes for medical use are prep'd. by freeze-drying oil/water
 type emulsions consisting of a water phase contg. high mol. wt. substances
 (cellulose), and an oil phase (olive oil) contg. drugs such as
 salicylic acid. When such a sponge substitute is
 topically applied to animal tissues, the drug is transported to tissues
 rapidly due to the presence of the oil component. Thus, a typical sponge
 substitute was prep'd. by freeze-drying an O/W emulsion consisting of an
 aq. phase contg. Me cellulose [9004-67-5], hydroxyethyl cellulose
 [9004-62-0], poly(vinylpyrrolidone) [9003-39-8], polyoxyethylene
 sorbitan monolaurate [9005-64-5], and glycerin [56-81-5], and an olive
 and sesame oil phase contg. drug (salicylic acid). A
 rapid absorption of salicylic acid from the sponge
 applied to the skin of hamsters was demonstrated.

L12 ANSWER 93 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:635398 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:235398
 TITLE: Skin cleaning paste
 INVENTOR(S): Moritz, Wolfgang; Sabrowski, Eckhard; Bech, Reinhold;
 Hoebold, Eva; Kochmann, Werner; Reuter, Hans;
 Schwachula, Gerhard; Arnhold, Siegfried; Bachmann,
 Reinhard
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VEB Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld, Ger. Dem. Rep.
 SOURCE: Ger. (East), 10 pp.
 CODEN: GEKXAB
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 DD 209733 A1 19840523 DD 1982-243389 19820921
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DD 1982-243389 19820921
 AB A cleanser for severely stained skin that also prevents uptake of phytates by the skin. It contains 1-15% of a porous polymer adsorbent with an internal surface of >100 m²/g and a particle size of 50 .mu.m, 50-95% of a liq. glycol, 10-30% of a solid polyethylene glycol [25322-68-3], fragrance, and emulsifiers or surfactants. The cleanser is esp. suited for removing dye, printers ink, soots and cosmetics from the skin. Divinylbenzene was suspension polym., the solvent was evapd., the polymer dried, ground, and air classified to give particles with 95% having a diam. of 50 .mu.m and with an inner surface of 350 m²/g. The poly(divinylbenzene) [9003-69-4], 280 g, was triturated with 306 g polyethylene glycol 600 and homogenized with an addnl. 1700 g of the glycol. Polyethylene glycol 5000 was melted at 50.degree. stirred into the homogenate during cooling, and 14 g lavender oil was stirred into the paste.

L12 ANSWER 94 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:536806 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:136806
 TITLE: Oxidizing hair dyes containing monoethanolamine and basic amino acids
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): R. C. Enterprises Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 59106413 A2 19840620 JP 1982-216534 19821210
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-216534 19821210
 AB Oxidizing hair dyes contain monoethanolamine [141-43-5] and basic amino acids such as L-arginine [74-79-3], L-lysine [56-87-1], and L-histidine [71-00-1]. These dyes are odorless and have no irritating effects on the skin. Thus, a dye consists of 2 solns. The 1st soln. comprises L-arginine 2, monoethanolamine 2, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether 20, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 10, hexylene glycol 15, oleyl alc. 10, Na sulfite 0.4, p-phenylenediamine 0.5, m-anisophenol 0.1, resorcinol 0.5, and H2O 39.5. The 2nd soln. comprises H2O2 soln. (35) 17, phenacetin 0.1, cetanol 2.0, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether 5.0, lauryl triethanolamine sulfate 1.0, H3PO4 (89%) 0.01, and H2O 74.89% by wt. These 2 solns. were mixed and immediately applied to the hair.

L12 ANSWER 95 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:145017 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:145017
 TITLE: Stable pharmaceutical and cosmetic fat emulsion preparations
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 59010511 A2 19840120 JP 1982-116919 19820707
 JP 04041125 B4 19920707
 CA 1209908 A1 19860819 CA 1983-431888 19830706
 EP 100459 A2 19840215 EP 1983-106668 19830707
 EP 100459 A3 19850508
 EP 100459 B1 19921111
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
 AT 82139 E 19921115 AT 1983-106668 19830707
 JP 05163136 A2 19930629 JP 1992-97476 19920305
 JP 06086374 B4 19941102
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-116919 19820707
 EP 1983-106668 19830707
 AB Stable pharmaceutical and cosmetic fat emulsion preps. consist of lipid-sol. substances (vitamin A [11103-57-4], vitamin E [1406-18-4], vitamin D [1406-16-2], vitamin K [12001-79-5], ubidecarenone [303-99-0], bisabolol [515-69-5], salicylic acid esters, p-aminobenzoic acid [150-13-0], squalane [111-01-3], isopropyl myristate [110-27-0], vegetable oils, etc), lecithin (an emulsifier) and EtOH [64-17-5] and (or) iso-PrOH [67-63-0]. Unlike conventional fat emulsion preps. contg. nonionic surfactants, lecithin had no harmful effect on the human body. Thus, an ubidecarenone injection was prepd. contg. ubidecarenone 1.0 g, egg yolk lecithin 0.4 g, EtOH 65.0 mL, Macrogol 400 50.0 g, sorbitol 45.0 g and distd. H2O to 1 L.

L12 ANSWER 96 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:73993 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:73993
 TITLE: Preparations for treatment of skin discoloration and disease
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosaka, Reiko, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 58198421 A2 19831118 JP 1982-82137 19820514
 JP 01009665 B4 19890221
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-82137 19820514
 AB Preps. for the treatment of skin discoloration and disease contain animal liver oils, egg white, egg yolk oil, S-contg. basic substances, lecithin, H2O2, salicylic acid [69-72-7] and/or bromate. Thus, beeswax 2.5, stearic acid 8.0, cetanol 3.0, lanolin 1.0, I.P.M. 5.0, liq. paraffin 10.5, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 4.0, triethanolamine 0.5, glycerol 4.0 and H2O to 100% were mixed to form a cream base, which was mixed with compn. A contg. soybean lecithin-soybean oil (1:1) 85, olive oil 10 and honey 5% and compn. B contg. ammonium thioglycolate [5421-46-5] 5 and H2O 95% (pH 8.0) at a ratio of 7:3 to form a vanishing cream.

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:418824 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:339933
 TITLE: Effect of surfactants on CHO cells
 AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Chung, Yonson; Uchino, Tadashi; Ando, Masanori
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Health Sciences, Tokyo, 158-8501, Japan
 SOURCE: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi (2000), 24(1), 14-20
 CODEN: NKKAREV; ISSN: 0287-1239
 PUBLISHER: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB In order to est. the effect of surfactants on cell viability, the effect of 9 cationic surfactants, 8 anionic surfactants, 12 nonionic surfactants and polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether (POE, NPE, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether (POE, LE), polyoxyethylene castor oil and polyoxyethylene oleyl ether having several different EO chains was studied by using Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells. After incubating CHO cells of 1 X 104 cells/0.1 ml in the CO2 incubator for one day at 37 degree.C, each 10 μ l of surfactant's soln. was added into the 96-well microplate and then the 96-well microplate was continuously incubated for one day in CO2 incubator. The cell viability was detd. with the 1-Methoxy RMS/VST-1 mixt. The concn. of surfactant having the residual percentage of CHO cells at 50% (IC50) was calcd. by using the linear regression. IC50 obtained from each surfactant's soln. were compared with both flux (%) of methylparaben (MP) or salicylic acid (SA) after treating the guinea-pig skin with surfactant's soln. and the concn. of surfactant having the residual percentage of red blood cells at 50% (EC50) after treating the rabbit's blood cells with surfactant's soln. Cationic surfactants showed that the increase of the carbon no. of their aliph. chain from 10 to 18 depended on the increase of 1/IC50 and that the relationship between 1/IC50 and 1/EC50 was on good agreement (p < 0.01). These results suggested that cationic surfactants should give the damage on the cell membrane and that the neg. effect on cell membrane should be increasing depending on the stretch of the carbon no. of their aliph. chain. The effect of POE, NPE and POE, LE having different EO chains on cell viability depended on their hydrophobic/lipophilic balance. After treating CHO cells and red blood cells with POE, NPE and POE, LE having different EO chains, both 1/IC50 and 1/EC50 and both 1/IC50 and flux (%) of MP or SA were on good agreement (p < 0.05). These results showed that the lipophilic part of POE, NPE or POE, LE such as nonylphenyl group or lauryl group should give the same damage as on biol. membrane.

L12 ANSWER 30 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:408788 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34322
 TITLE: Skin-lightening cosmetics containing 1,5-bis(hydroxyphenyl)pentan-3-one derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Morita, Kazuyoshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JPOCAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000169323	A2	20000620	JP 1998-348423	19981208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: MARPAT 133:34322
 OTHER SOURCE(S): AB Skin preps. which inhibit UV-caused inflammation, prevent melanin prodn., and show skin-lightening effects, comprise 1,5-bis(hydroxyphenyl)pentan-3-one derivs. A lotion contained 1,5-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)pentan-3-one 0.1, olive oil 15, iso-Pr myristate 5, polyoxyethylene nonyl phenol ether 0.5, glycerin 5, methylparaben 0.1, ethanol 7, and distd. water q.s. to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 31 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137234 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:185273
 TITLE: Skin preparations containing salicylate derivatives and alkylglucose esters
 INVENTOR(S): Tussane, Phillippe; Duranble, Patricia
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal S. A., Fr.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000063263	A2	20000229	JP 1999-229474	19990813
FR 2782269	A1	20000218	FR 1998-10472	19980817
FR 2782269	B1	20010831		
EP 987011	A1	20000322	EP 1999-401738	19990709
EP 987011	A1	20020717		
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 220536	E	20020815	AT 1999-401738	19990709
ES 2181376	T3	20030216	ES 1999-401738	19990709
BR 9903434	A	20000926	BR 1999-3434	19990802
MX 9907373	A	20001031	MX 1999-7373	19990810
KR 2000017297	A	20000325	KR 1999-33314	19990813
CN 1245054	A	20000223	CN 1999-118102	19990816
CN 1101180	B	20030212		
US 6281203	B1	20010828	US 1999-375488	19990817

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1998-10472 A 19980817
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:185273
 AB Water-in-oil skin preps. having a pH 4-7, comprise (1) salicylic acid or its derivs., (2) (alkyl)glucose fatty acid esters, and (3) polyoxyethylene (alkyl)glucose fatty acid esters. The compns. enhance the activities of salicylates and promote regeneration of cells. The compns. are effective for the prevention of skin aging and also effective for the treatment of skin disorders, e.g. acne. A cream contained Glucate SS 2, stearyl alc. 1.5, cyclomethicone 10, hydrogenated isoparaffins 7, octocrylene 2, octyldodecanol 5, caprylic/salicylic acid 1, glycerin 5, Glucamate SSE 20 2, preservatives 0.6, Hostacerin AMPS 1.2, Sepigel 305 1, and water q.s. to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 32 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:76959 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:127730
 TITLE: Supersaturated ascorbic acid solutions
 INVENTOR(S): Duffy, John A.; Ptchelintsev, Dmitri
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avon Products, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S. 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6020367	A	20000201	US 1997-982821	19971202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-982821 19971202
 AB Disclosed is a method of prepg. a supersatd. and stable soln. of ascorbic acid and compns. contg. such supersatd. solns. A polyol vehicle is heated to an elevated temp. and the ascorbic acid is dissolved therein to form an ascorbic acid/polyol soln. The method provides a soln. contg. a significant concn. of ascorbic acid that is stable over time, temp. changes and other environmental factors. A lotion contained polyethylene glycol 3,9, glycerol 60, Carbopol 940 0.1, propylene glycol 5, ethanol 15, L-ascorbic acid 15, and salicylic acid 1 %.

L12 ANSWER 85 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:516009 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:116009

TITLE: Hydrophilic epoxy resin spherical particles

INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61087723	A2	19860506	JP 1984-190035	19840911

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-190035 19840911

AB Particulate prepd. from an epoxy compd. emulsion and an amine hardener and treated with a quaternizing agent have good dispersibility in water and also are useful as hydrophilic cosmetic and coating additives, etc. Thus, a mixt. of 10 g Epikote 828, 0.8 g polyoxethylene phenol-substituted ether emulsifier (Noigen EA-137), and 6 cm³ water was stirred, mixed with the same equiv (of Epikote 828) piperazine in 8 cm³ water, and cured 5 days at 25°. to give spherical particles having av. particle size 6.5 .mu.m; 20 g 10% ethanol dispersion of these particles and 2 g Mel were stirred 24 h at 10°. to give hydrophilic particles.

L12 ANSWER 86 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:466272 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:66272

TITLE: Cosmetics containing colored epoxy microparticles

INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61083109	A2	19860426	JP 1984-176849	19840827

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-176849 19840827

AB Cosmetics contain epoxy particles (av. diam. 0.1-70 .mu.m) prepd. by solidifying an epoxy compd. emulsion using a water-sol. amine hardening agent. These particles are bound to dyes and used as cosmetic components. Unlike conventional cosmetics, the color applied to the skin from these cosmetics is readily washed off after use and does not stain the skin. Thus, 10 g Epikote-828 (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether-type epoxy resin) was treated with 0.8 g Noigen EA-137 (a polyoxethylene phenol-substituted ether emulsifier), followed by a hardening agent (an aq. soln. contg. 0.8 equiv. piperazine). The mixt. was stirred and hardened to give a powder (6.5 .mu.m diam.). Cosmetics contg. these particles are described.

L12 ANSWER 87 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:466257 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:66257

TITLE: Antiacne cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Sada, Masahiro; Abe, Takashi; Nishijima, Yasushi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61072707	A2	19860414	JP 1984-195154	19840917

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-195154 19840917

AB Antiacne cosmetics contain cyclic compds. selected from 6-(5-methoxyhepto-1-yl)bicyclo-[3,3,0]octan-3-one (I), 6-(5-ethoxyhepto-1-yl)bicyclo-[3,3,0]octan-3-one and 6-(5-hydroxyhepto-1-yl)bicyclo-[3,3,0]octan-3-one and keratolytic and antimicrobial substances selected from resorcinol, S. salicylic acid, lactic acid, urea, etc. Thus, an antiacne cream contained I 0.1, resorcinol 0.3, stearic acid 7.0, cetanol 3.0, beeswax 2.0, olive oil 15.0, polyoxethylene sorbitan monooleate 2.0, propylene glycol 5.0, methylparaben 0.1, and distd. H₂O to 100 wt.-%.

L12 ANSWER 88 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:155862 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:155862

TITLE: Percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid from ointment bases in rabbit

AUTHOR(S): Ayub, Samina; Ali, S. Ayub

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Baluchistan Quetta, Pak.

SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy (University of Karachi) (1984), 2 (2), 75-90

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Skin absorption of salicylic acid (I)

[69-72-7] from ointment bases was studied. The most effective I absorption was from the ointment bases contg. lard. The absorption decreased in the order, lard > hydrophilic ointment > hydrophilic petrolatum. As measured by blood salicylate levels in rabbits, the I absorption from the ointment contg. polyethylene glycol [25322-68-3] was negligible.

L12 ANSWER 69 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:499344 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:99344

TITLE: Phenol or oxime salt-containing protective composition against chemical warfare agents
INVENTOR(S): Barnard, Robert Alexander Brock; Casselman, Alfred Angus; Purdon, John Garfield; Bovenkamp, John William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canada, Minister of National Defence, Can.
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2237739	A1	19910515	GB 1985-7544	19850322
GB 2237739	B2	19911030		

PRIORITY APPN. INFO.: GB 1985-7544 19850322

AB The title compn. comprises: (a) an alkali metal salt of phenol, acetophenone oxime, acetone oxime or 2,3-butanedione monoxime; (b) 18-crown-6 or cyptand-(2,2,2); and (c) a solvent (dioxolane, dimethoxyethane, polyethylene glycols and polyethylene glycol mono- and di-ethers), together with, if necessary, water in an amt. just sufficient to ensure that the alkali metal salt is in soln. Such compns. can be formulated as creams and used on the skin. A cream was formulated from 0.625M K phenoxide in PEG-750 mono Me ether, contg. 18-crown-6. The amt. of phenoxide and 180-crown-6 were equimolar. Applied as a 1 mm film, the cream prevented mustard gas penetration in vitro.

L12 ANSWER 70 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:578023 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:178023

TITLE: Topical formulations containing .alpha.,.omega.,.omega.-alkanedicarboxylic acids for treatment of old skin
INVENTOR(S): Nazzaro-Porro, Marcella
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXXB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3811081	A1	19891012	DE 1988-3811081	19880330
EP 336880	A2	19891011	EP 1989-730083	19890329
EP 336880	A3	19900131		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
JP 02022211 A2 19900125 JP 1989-75252 19890329
EP 513862 A2 19921119 EP 1992-113162 19890329
EP 513862 A3 19930505

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
DK 8901017 A 19891001 DK 1989-1547 19890330
CA 1335370 A1 19941220 CA 1989-595234 19890330
US 5385943 A 19950131 US 1993-43955 19930407

PRIORITY APPN. INFO.: DE 1988-3811081 19880330
US 1989-330046 19890329
US 1990-604403 19901024
US 1992-892878 19920603

AB Topical preps. contg. .alpha.,.omega.,.omega.-alkanedicarboxylic acids (C7-13), their salts or esters at 5-30% are useful for the treatment of old skin. Thus, a cream was prep. from azelaic and 20.0, benzoic acid 0.1, salicylic acid 2.0, ascorbic acid 1.0, glycerin monostearate 2.0, cetyl alc. 3.0, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 5.0, Na lauryl sulfate 10.0, ethanolamine lauryl sulfate 1.0, olive oil 2.0, and distd. water 53.9% by wt. and applied to patients with varying old skin conditions. After 6 mo, the condition of the skin of the patients was considerably improved and rejuvenated.

L12 ANSWER 71 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:164826 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:164826

TITLE: Study on the stability of dithranol in a water-soluble dermatological excipient. Use of salicylic acid

AUTHOR(S): Trublin, F. Richard, A.; Robert, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Pharm. Galenique Biopharm., Fac. Pharm., Lille, 59045, Fr.

SOURCE: Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 5th (1989), Volume 3, 452-61. Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind.: Chatenay Malabry, Fr.

CODEN: 56SEAS

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: French

AB The stability of dithranol (1-2%) in water-sol. (polyethylene glycol-based) ointments was increased by the presence of .apprx.3% salicylic acid. A lower concn. of salicylic acid was ineffective. An HPLC method is described for the simultaneous detn. of dithranol and salicylic acid in the ointment.

L12 ANSWER 72 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:540208 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:140208

TITLE: Acryloyloxyalkyl benzoate-acrylate copolymers as ultraviolet light absorbers and a method for their preparation

INVENTOR(S): Ker, Vicki Lee; Langley, Jeffrey Wayne; Melrose, Graham John Hamilton; Stewart, Jeffrey Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biopolymers Ltd., Australia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8809783	A1	19881215	WO 1988-AU180	19880606
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8819444	A1	19890104	AU 1988-19444	19880606
ZA 8803992	A	19890222	ZA 1988-3992	19880606

PRIORITY APPN. INFO.: AU 1987-2368 19870609
WO 1988-AU180 19880606

AB Acryloyloxyalkyl benzoate derivs. I [R = (alk)no_n (CH₂CH₂O)_n alk = C1-20 divalent alkyl, aryl or alkaryl; n = 1-1000; R1 = OH, (un)substituted NH₂] are prep'd. as UV light absorbers for sunscreens. H₂S0₄ (120 mL) was added to a mixt. of 100 g salicylic acid and 600 mL ethylene glycol, followed by heating on steam bath, for 2 h, to give an ester. This (250 g) and 190 mL Et₃N in 1.251 CH₂C12 was treated with 112 mL acryloyl chloride in CH₂C12, to give 2-acryloyloxyethyl salicylate. This was copolymd. with acrylic acid, in toluene, in the presence of Bz₂O₂, at 100.degree., to give poly(acrylic acid-2'-acryloyloxyethyl salicylate). In vitro expts. with mouse skin showed less skin penetration of the copolymer, as compared to std. Me salicylate. The copolymers show excellent spreadability and lubricity.

L12 ANSWER 49 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:721755 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:339062
 TITLE: Stabilized anti-acne compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Goldsworthy, Maxine Jane; Langlois, Anne; Wallbanks, Yasmin Tina
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: BAXXDU
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2299023	A1	19960925	GB 1995-5513	19950318
GB 2299023	B2	19990331		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1995-5513 19950318
 AB A cosmetic compn. comprises an aq./alc. soln. of an anti-acne active, a solubilizing agent therefor, and 0.1-10 % of urea, wherein the aq./alc. soln. has a pH of less than about $pK_a + 1$ where pK_a is the logarithmic acidity constn. for the protonated anti-acne active. The solubilizing agent is selected from pyrrolidone-based complexing agents and polyethylene glycol-based nonionic surfactants having an HLB of greater than 15. The compn. exhibits excellent skin feel and appearance and formulation stability. An emulsion contg. 1 % salicylic acid (as active ingredient), 1 % PVP, 2 % urea, and other ingredients, is provided.

L12 ANSWER 50 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:615133 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:308819
 TITLE: Effect of surfactants on guinea pig excised skin using salicylic acid as permeant
 AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Kijima, Keiji; Ando, Masanori
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Inst. of Health Sciences, Tokyo, 158, Japan
 SOURCE: Iyakuhin Kenkyu (1996), 27(9), 606-612
 CODEN: IYKEDH ISSN: 0287-0894
 PUBLISHER: Nippon Kotesho Kyokai
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB In order to est. the safety of surfactants on skin or their transdermal permeation-enhancing activity, the effect of 6 anionic, 8 cationic and 13 nonionic surfactants on excised guinea pig skin was studied in a Franz diffusion cell by using salicylic acid (SA) as a permeant. The skin was treated with surfactant soln. for 2 h, then permeation of [¹⁴C]SA across it was studied. Tetradecyl tri-*Ne*-ammonium chloride, polyoxyethylene (10) monolaurate and coconut fatty acid diethanolamide esp. enhanced the steady-state flux of [¹⁴C]SA, being three times more effective than sodium dodecyl sulfate. The effect of anionic or cationic surfactants on the skin depended on the aliph. hydrocarbon chain length and was most pronounced with 12- and 14- carbon chains, resp. The effects of surfactants on the steady-state flux of [¹⁴C]SA were compared with those of methylparaben. Correlation coeffs. between them were 0.943 ($P<0.05$) for anionic surfactants and 0.948 ($P<0.05$) for cationic surfactants and the regression lines were $y=10.022+0.9903 x$ and $y=36.251+1.5057 x$, resp. No correlation was obsd. between the steady-state flux of [¹⁴C]SA and the hydrophile-lipophile balance of nonionic surfactants.

L12 ANSWER 51 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:380224 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:88194
 TITLE: High-concentration polymer slurry and application for reducing turbulent flow
 INVENTOR(S): Supcoe, Robert F.; Evans, Allan P.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXKAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5521242	A	19960528	US 1971-184995	19710930
US 5565133	A	19961015	US 1973-334170	19730216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1971-184995 19710930

AB A concd. slurry comprises a high-mol. wt. polymer, e.g., polyacrylamide, a carrier, e.g., propylene carbonate, tetrahydrofuryl alc., etc., a wetting agent, e.g., polyethylene glycol alkylphenyl ether, and dispersant, e.g., montmorillonite clay. The slurry is characterized by its ability to reduce turbulent flow and skin friction thereby reducing drag of a vessel when the slurry is mixed with H₂O, expelled and dispersed in a thin sheet along the surface of a vessel.

L12 ANSWER 52 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:100807 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:155702
 TITLE: Phenol derivatives as active oxygen scavengers and compositions containing them
 INVENTOR(S): Fukuda, Toshuki; Kitada, Yoshio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Kasei Kogyo Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JJKOAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07300412	A2	19951114	JP 1994-93286	19940502

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-93286 19940502
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:155702
 AB Phenol derivs. I (R₁-2 = H, OH, lower alkoxy; R₃ = H, CO₂H, lower alkoxy carbonyl, CHO, lower acyl, lower carboxyalkenyl, lower alkoxy carbonyl alkenyl, lower alkenyl, lower hydroxylalkenyl) and/or their physiol. acceptable salts are claimed as active O₂ scavengers. Cosmetics, pharmaceutical compns. and food compns. contg. the active O₂ scavengers are also claimed. IC₅₀ value of 2,6-(MeO)C₆H₃OH against xanthine oxidase activity calcd. from the amt. of O₂ formed in xanthine-xanthine oxidase system was 9.09 times, 10-7M. A cosmetic lotion contained 2,6-dimethoxyphenol 0.05, ethanol 12.0, propylene glycol 5.0, polyethylene glycol 5.0, methylparaben 0.2, hyaluronic acid 0.1, ethoxylated castor oil 0.1, perfumes 0.1 and purified water to 100 wt. parts.

L12 ANSWER 25 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:89143 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285548

TITLE: Release of salicylic acid, diclofenac acid and diclofenac acid salts from isotropic and anisotropic nonionic surfactant systems across rat skin
 AUTHOR(S): Gabbou, N. H.; Najib, N. H.; Ibrahim, H. G.; Assaf, S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmacy, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan
 SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2001), 212(1), 73-80
 CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Release of salicylic acid, diclofenac acid, diclofenac diethylamine and diclofenac sodium, from lyotropic structured systems, neat and middle liq. cryst. phases, across mid-dorsal hairless rat skin into ag. buffer were studied. Release results were compared with those from the isotropic systems. The donor systems composed of the surfactant polyoxyethylene isooctadecyl ether, HCl buffer of pH 1 or distd. water and the specific drug. HPLC methods were used to monitor the transfer of the drugs across the skin barrier. The rate-detg. step in the transport process was the release of the drug from the specified donor system. Further, apparent zero order release was demonstrated with all systems. Except for diclofenac sodium, drug fluxes decreased as the donor medium changed from isotropic to anisotropic. The decrease in fluxes was probably due to the added constraints on the movement of drug molts. By changing the anisotropic donor medium from neat to middle phase, drug flux decreased in case of salicylic acid and diclofenac sodium. In the mean time, flux increased in case of the diethylamine salt and appeared nearly similar in case of diclofenac acid. Rates of drug transfer across the skin from the anisotropic donors seemed to be largely controlled by the entropy contribution to the transport process. The type and extent of drug-liq. crystal interactions probably influenced the latter.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:90207 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:61215

TITLE: Lipid and detergent-containing topical formulations comprising vesicle delivery systems
 INVENTOR(S): Niemicc, Susan M.; Nystrand, Glenn A.; Wang, Jonas C. T.; Ho, Kie L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Products, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 41 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1060732	A2	20001220	EP 2000-304542	20000526
EP 1060732	A3	20011212		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO	AA	20001227	CA 2000-2309373	20000524
CA 2309373	AA	20001227	JP 2000-157251	20000526
JP 2001019634	A2	20010123	CN 2000-117689	20000526
CN 1285186	A	20010228	BR 2000-2285	20000529
BR 2000002285	A	20010123	BR 2000-2285	20000529

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-320894 A 19990527
 AB This invention relates to a method for enhancing the transmembrane and/or topical penetration of pharmacol. active substances using a certain vesicle delivery system as an enhancing agent, and an optional detergent, as well as the compns. used therein. Various active agents, such as hair growth agents, hair inhibitor agents, anti-acne agents, depilatory agents, antiaging agents, and depigmentation agents, may be effectively delivered into the skin, hair follicles and sebaceous glands using the compns. of the present invention. For example, liposome delivery systems were prep. contg. as a lipid phase glyceryl distearate 33.13-40.91, cholesterol 11.04-13.64, polyoxyethylene-10-stearyl ether 29.44-36.36, di(soyolethyl) hydroxyethylammonium methosulfate 0-19.03, and elubiol 7.36-9.09 parts, and as an aq. phase zinc pyrithione 0-8.57, salicylic acid 0-25.07, and distd. water 74.93-100 parts, resp.

L12 ANSWER 27 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:822237 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:361312

TITLE: Histologic changes in the skin of hairless mice following peeling with salicylic acid
 AUTHOR(S): Ibayama, Shuhei; Ueda, Setsuko; Isoda, Midori
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
 SOURCE: Archives of Dermatology (2000), 136(11), 1390-1395
 CODEN: ARDEAC1; ISSN: 0003-987X
 PUBLISHER: American Medical Association
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Solns. of 7.5%, 15.0%, and 30.0% salicylic acid in EtOH or macrogol were applied to the backs of hairless mice for 20 min. The skin was histol. evaluated immediately and 1, 3, 12, 24, and 48 h following treatment. A loss of cornified cells was the only morphol. alteration assoc. with the treatment, and this was followed by the activation of the epidermal basal cells and the underlying fibroblasts. The 7.5% and 15.0% salicylic acid solns. produced few histol. changes, whereas 30.0% salicylic acid in both vehicles macerated and then exfoliated the cornified cells. As the epidermis became thinner, the residual epidermal cells became flattened and were rearranged in parallel to the tensile surface load. The cornified material within the hair follicles also became macerated, with dilated follicles, and then dropped off. An apparent increase in the no. of cells in the S phase in the epidermal basal cells had occurred after 24 h, leaving the follicular cells unchanged. As the cornified layer thickened after 48 h, the epidermal cells below it and the underlying fibroblasts resumed their random pretherapy arrangement. Except for an occasional infiltration of lymphocytes, no degenerative or inflammatory changes occurred. While similar changes occurred with both vehicles, they were relatively faster with the EtOH preps. The results suggest that the architecture of the epidermis and the papillary dermis can be regenerated by simply injuring the cornified layer by using topical agents such as salicylic acid that do not cause degeneration or inflammation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 28 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:468054 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:94534

TITLE: Sebum-removing compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Kimura, Reiko; Adachi, Kiyori Fujitsu, Masako
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000191514	A2	20000711	JP 1999-282686	19991004
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-296810	A	19981019		
AB The invention relates to sebum-removing compns., suitable for use for treatment of acne, seborrheic dermatitis, alopecia, or for use in a laundry detergent, etc., contg. inorg. salts and nonionic surfactants and cationic surfactants, wherein the compn. has an interfacial tension between oleic acid at 25.degree. of 0-0.05 mN/m. A lotion contg. benzalkonium chloride 0.1, salicylic acid 0.5, glycyrrhetic acid 0.2, NaCl 6, MgCl2 1, MgSO4 1, CaCl2 0.3, KCl 0.2, NaHCO3 0.1, Na2CO3 0.1, sodium edetate 0.1, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 0.6, 1-menthol 0.02, glycerin 4, NaOH q.s., and water q.s. to 100% was prep.				

L12 ANSWER 33 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:43311 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:63408
 TITLE: Skin-whitening cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Maeda, Noritoshi; Naganuma, Masako
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JIKKAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 2000016917 A2 20000118 JP 1998-201242 19980701
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-201242 19980701
 AB The invention provides a skin-whitening cosmetic compn. contg. L-ascorbic acid salt, L-ascorbic acid deriv., placenta ext., kojic acid or its deriv., ellagic acid, and/or 4-Bu resorcinol, and escin, a triterpenoid saponin, or its salt. A vanishing cream contg. stearic acid 6, sorbitan monostearate 2, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate 1.5, kojic acid 3, L-ascorbic acid phosphate Mg salt 3, propylene glycol 10, escin 0.5, preservative, q.s., colorant q.s., and water q.s. to 100 %. was prep'd.

L12 ANSWER 34 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:648768 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:276783
 TITLE: Cosmetics containing salicylate, ascorbate, and/or hydroquinones
 INVENTOR(S): Uenuma, Toshihiko; Nishiyama, Seiji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JIKKAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 11279024 A2 19991012 JP 1998-96754 19980325
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-96754 19980325
 AB Topical compns. contg. derivs. of salicylic acid, ascorbic acid, and/or hydroquinone as active ingredients are combined with spherical silica powders to inhibit the stickiness. A lotion contained polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene cetyl alc. 1, silicone KF 96 2, paraffin oils 3, propylene glycol 5, 4-methoxysalicylic acid 2, SiO2 powders 1, glycerin 2, ethanol 15, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3, hydroxypropyl cellulose 0.1, 2-aminomethylpropanol 0.1, preservatives q.s., aloe exts. 20, and ion-exchanged water q.s. to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 35 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:618788 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:219032
 TITLE: Cosmetics for keratin removal
 INVENTOR(S): Matsumoto, Fumio; Araki, Akemi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JIKKAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 11263707 A2 19990928 JP 1998-82573 19980313
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-82573 19980313
 AB The cosmetics contain keratin-dissolving agents 0.001-3, polyethylene glycol (1) (av. mol. wt. >1000) 0.001-5, and polyols (liq. at ambient temp.) 0.1-50 wt.%. A cosmetic cream contg. glycerin 5, salicylic acid (keratin-dissolving agent) 0.2, and I (av. mol. wt. 8000) 0.2 wt.% showed good massage effect and removed keratin from the skin.

L12 ANSWER 36 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:583100 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:204411
 TITLE: Skin-lightening cosmetics containing antioxidants and natural products
 INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Rikako; Yagi, Eiichiro; Naganuma, Masako
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JIKKAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 JP 11246339 A2 19990914 JP 1998-71321 19980305
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-71321 19980305
 AB Skin-lightening cosmetics comprise agents selected from the group consisting of L-ascorbic acid, placenta exts., kojic acid, azelaic acid, glucosamine, hydroquinone glycosides, tranexamic acid, ellagic acid, resorcinol, Achillea millefolium Linn'e exts., and derivs. thereof. The compns. inhibit the formation of melanins, pigmentation, blotches, and freckles. A cream contained stearyl alc. 7, stearic acid 2, hydrogenated lanolin 2, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 3.5, squalane 5, 2-octyldodecyl alc. 6, polyoxyethylene cetyl alc. ether 3, placenta exts. 0.1, propylene glycol 5, Achillea millefolium exts. 10, perfume, preservatives, and deionized water to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 65 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:619731 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:219731

TITLE: Hair dyes containing phenol compounds-containing shampoos and mordant-containing rinses

INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Nobuo; Kurokawa, Hideo; Shinjo, Zentaro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JOKKAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

AB Hair dyes are composed of shampoos contg. gallic acid, tannic acid, salicylic acid, their derivs., pyrogallol, catechol, and/or hematin and surfactants as detergents and rinses contg. polyvalent metal salts and cationic polymers. Repeated use of the shampoos and rinses gradually dye hair without damage to hair and skin. Hair was repeatedly treated with a shampoo contg. Na .alpha.-olefinsulfonate 15, coco amidopropylbetaine 5, coco fatty acid diethanolamide 2, Pr gallate 0.2, Na2SO4 1.5, citric acid 0.2, BzONa 0.9, perfume 0.5 wt.%, colorant, and H2O balance and a rinse contg. cetostearyltrimethylammonium chloride 1.0, cetostearyl alc. 3.0 sorbitan monostearate 0.5, polyoxyethylene glyceryl pyroglutamate isosteareate 0.5, propylene glycol 5.0, p-HOC6H4CO2H 0.3, perfume 0.5 wt.%, colorant, and H2O balance 20 times to show good dyeing appearance.

L12 ANSWER 66 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:476485 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:76485

TITLE: Use of lithium salts for the inhibition of *Molluscum contagiosum*

INVENTOR(S): Horrobin, David Frederick

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Efamol Holdings PLC, UK

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

AB Hair, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, US 5223271 A 19930629 US 1991-765008 19910924 CA 2052246 AA 19920501 CA 1991-2052246 19910925 JP 06263644 A2 19940920 JP 1991-282818 19911029 AU 9186873 A1 19920507 AU 1991-86873 19911030 AU 645359 B2 19940113 ZA 9108671 A 19921028 ZA 1991-8671 19911031

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1990-23701 19901031

AB Topical preps. for treatment of infections caused by *M. contagiosum* comprise Li compds. together with keratolytic and/or skin-penetrating agents. A gel contained Li succinate 7, salicylic acid 2, Klucel HF 2.5, DMSO 65, Macrogol-300 18, and distd. water to 100 %. Patients with persistent or severe *M. contagiosum* infections were successfully treated with a Li succinate-contg. ointment.

L12 ANSWER 67 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:262300 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:262300

TITLE: Anti-inflammatory cosmetics containing Luffa cylindrica fluid

INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Mitsuaki; Ozasa, Yoshiji; Takarada, Yukari

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JOKKAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

AB Anti-inflammatory cosmetics contain fluid obtained from Luffa cylindrica and qtrc. 1 component(s) selected from .epsilon.-aminocaproic acid (I), glycyrrhetic acid, its salts, glycyrrhizic acid (II), its salts, allantoin, salicylic acid, its salts, bisabolol, and tranexamic acid. The cosmetics show long-lasting anti-inflammatory effect on skin, and are useful for treatment of sunburn. A cosmetic sample contg. H2O 39.0, fluid obtained from Luffa cylindrica 60.0, and I 1.0 wt.% was applied to UV-irradiated skin of volunteers, the degree of erythema after 6 h was 2.7, vs. 5.0 for a control sample contg. no Luffa cylindrica fluid. A cosmetic lotion contg. polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil 0.7, EtOH 10.0, perfume 0.1, Luffa cylindrica fluid 75.0, II di-K salt 0.5, Na dl-pyrrolidonecarboxylate 3.0, Na citrate 0.1, citric acid 0.15 wt.%, and H2O balance was prep'd.

L12 ANSWER 68 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:27819 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:27819

TITLE: Hair tonics containing allantoin and placenta extract

INVENTOR(S): Hattori Seiko Co., Ltd., Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

SOURCE: CODEN: JOKKAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

AB Hair tonics contain allantoin (I) and placenta ext. The cosmetics are milky and nonirritating and show storage-stability. A compn. contained dl-.alpha.-tocopherol acetate 0.05, ethynodiolide 0.0003, D-pantethenyl alc. 0.2, pyridoxine dicaprylate 0.1, l-cystine 0.01, I 0.03, water-sol. placenta ext. 0.1, di-K glycyrrhizinate 0.1, octylidodecyl myristate 0.05, inositol 0.1, propylene glycol 0.1, concd. glycerin 0.3, l-menthol 0.05, salicylic acid 0.15, p-HOC6H4CO2Pr 0.05, p-HOC6H4CO2Bu 0.02, EtOH 70.0, polyoxyethylene (20 E.O.) sorbitan monostearate 0.9, cetyl alc. 0.9, polyethylene glycol 600 0.1, KOH 0.05, fragrance 0.15%, and balance H2O.

L12 ANSWER 73 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:9172 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:9172

TITLE: Hydrophobic and hydrophilic dispersions of polymer particles
INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro; Yamada, Motoyo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JOKXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63110220	A2	19800514	JP 1986-256222	19861028
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-256222 19861028				

AB The title dispersions, useful in cosmetics, inks, and printing, contain amine-contg. polymer particles adsorbed on sulfo and/or carboxylic acids. A 10% dispersion of spherical particles (diam. 6 .mu.m) of Epikote 828-piperazine copolymer (I) contg. a polyoxyethylated phenol was stirred with 10% polyethylene glycol mono-Me ether (mol. wt. 2000) and 1 g H2SO4 for 30 min, dried at 50.degree., and dispersed in H2O with particle size distribution 2% >10 .mu.m vs. 65 for I only.

L12 ANSWER 74 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:535016 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:1235016

TITLE: Pharmaceuticals containing C7-13 dicarboxylic acids for the treatment of rosacea
INVENTOR(S): Nazzaro-Porro, Marcella
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3623862	A1	19880121	DE 1986-3623862	19860711
WO 8800465	A1	19880128	WO 1987-DE307	19870707
W: AU, DK, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8777011	A1	19880210	AU 1987-77011	19870707
EP 305407	A1	19890308	EP 1987-904492	19870707
EP 305407	B1	19901205		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 58831	E	19901215	AT 1987-904492	19870707
DK 8801307	A	19880310	DK 1988-1307	19880310
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1986-3623862 19860711				
EP 1987-904492 19870707				
WO 1987-DE307 19870707				

AB Pharmaceuticals contg. C7-13 dicarboxylic acids or their salts and a carrier are used to treat rosacea. A compn. contained nonanedioic acid 20.0, BzOH 0.1, salicylic acid 2.0, glycerol monostearate 2.0, cetanol 3.0, polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan monoleate 5.0, Na lauryl ether sulfate 10.0, ethanolamine lauryl ether sulfate 1.0, olive oil 2.0, and ascorbic acid 1.0.

L12 ANSWER 75 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:479504 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:79504

TITLE: Cosmetic aerosols containing quail egg fluid, an antiseptic and a sulfonamide potentiated with trimethoprim
INVENTOR(S): Nagy Kricsfalussy, Margit; Zavodszky Szabo, Anna; Rakoczi, Jozsef; Halmos, Jozsef
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Interkemia Vegyipari Gazdasagi Tarsasag, Hung.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. 5 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 511,424, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4661340	A	19870428	US 1984-641120	19840815
CA 1225034	A1	19870804	CA 1983-429992	19830609
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-511424 19830606				
US 1984-641120 19840815				
CA 1985-429992 19850108				

AB The title cosmetic contains quail egg 5-75, carrier 20-80, additives selected from surfactants, odorants, light protecting agents 0-40, an antiseptic selected from boric acid, sorbic acid, BzOH, salicylic acid, 4-HOC6H4CO2H, 4-HOC6H4CO2Pr, 4-HOC6H4CO2CH2Ph, 4-HOC6H4CO2Et, 4-HOC6H4CO2Me, PhCH2CH2OH, MeCHPhCH2OH 0.1-1, a sulfonamide selected from sulfamethoxazole, sulfachloropyridazine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimidine, sulfamethoxydiazine, sulfathiazole, and sulfaguanidine potentiated with trimethoprim (I) in a 1:5-5:1 wt. ratio 1-3, and a propellant 5-20% by wt. In the presence of I and the stabilizers named above the cosmetic compn. is stable >2 yr. A skin conditioner contained quail egg/natural egg fluid 55,000, stearic acid 1.260, myristic acid 0.308, triethanolamine 1.232, glycerol 1.120, H2O 23.580, odorant 0.100, PhCH2CH2OH 0.100, 4-HOC6H4CO2Me 0.100, I 0.300, sulfamethoxazole 1.500, Carbowax (polyethylene glycol 300) 0.600, and propellant 14.800 parts by wt.

L12 ANSWER 76 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:210071 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:210071

TITLE: Percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Naito, Shunichi; Hashimoto, Katsuhiko; Fukui, Kazuo; Awatauchi, Mikio; Nakajima, Takehiro
SOURCE: Wakuri to Chiryo (1973-2000) (1988), 16(1), 17-25
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Salicylic acid, Me salicylate, acetylsalicylic acid, and Me acetylsalicylate were applied to the abdomen of rabbits in the form of simple ointment, hydrophilic petroleum, hydrophilic ointment, and Macrogol ointment for blood level detn. and compared to blood levels after oral administration. The results showed comparable blood levels. The 5-h skin retention value for salicylic acid-Macrogol ointment was approx. 40% that of the simple ointment. The drug in the Macrogol ointment was not unabsorbed but remained on the skin for a longer time.

L12 ANSWER 77 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:173377 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:173377

TITLE: Alcohol-silicone mixtures gelled by fatty acid sodium salts as stick vehicle for skin care substances

INVENTOR(S): Keil, Joseph Woodward; Rentsch, Stefan Felix

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corp., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 251679	A2	19880107	EP 1987-305621	19870624
EP 251679	A3	19880525		
R: DE, FR, GB				

CA 1290694 A1 19911015 CA 1987-537242 19870515
 AU 87714911 A1 19880107 AU 1987-74911 19870629
 AU 598276 B2 19900621
 JP 63022514 A2 19880130 JP 1987-161408 19870630

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1986-880466 19860630

AB A stick vehicle comprises (1) 15-70 wt. % aq. alc. mixt. consisting of 20-70% C2-3 polyhydric alc., 0-68.5% C2-3 monohydric alc., and 1.5-70% water such that the water is >10% of the total vehicle wt.; (2) 10-70% cyclic polydimethylsiloxane; (3) 3-10% Na stearate; and (4) 0.5-10% polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer, such that the amt. of copolymer is >10% of the wt. of the cyclic polydimethylsiloxane. The copolymer contains >10% of the polydimethylsiloxane segment and >10% of the polyoxyalkylene segment with the polydiorganosiloxane segment consisting essentially of $RnSiO(4-n)/2$ units ($R = Me, Et, vinyl, Ph, divalent radical$ bonding the polyoxyalkylene segment to the polydiorganosiloxane segment; $n = 0-3$) such that there are an av. of ≈ 2.8 R radicals/Si for all siloxane units in the copolymer and >95% R = Me, and the polyoxyalkylene segment having an av. mol. wt. 1000-5000 and consisting of 0-60 mol% polyoxypropylene units and 40-100 mol% polyoxyethylene units, the wt. ratio of polydiorganosiloxane segments to polyoxyalkylene segments being 2-8. The stick vehicle provides improvements in feel of the skin, is nonirritating, and does not leave a tacky residue on the skin after application. The stick allows exceptionally smooth and even application of active substances since it glides very easily over the skin surface. A cosmetic stick vehicle was prep'd. by mixing propylene glycol 22.5, 95% EtOH 22.5, cyclic polydimethylsiloxane 39.4, polydimethylsiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer 4.7, water 0.9, polyoxypropylene (3) myristyl ether 5, and Na stearate 5 parts. The stick exhibited reduced syneresis and improved clarity but still was somewhat hazy in appearance. A deodorant stick was prep'd. using the above formulation by adding 0.2 part 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol as a bacteriostat.

L12 ANSWER 78 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:11131 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:11131

TITLE: In vitro-in vivo correlations for the percutaneous absorption of salicylates

INVENTOR(S): Al-Khans, Khalil; Davis, Stanley S.; Hadgraft, Jonathan

COPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1987), 40(1-2), 111-18

CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Release rates of salicylic acid and the Me, Et, Ph and glycol esters have been detd. from a range of topical formulations. These include representative Plastibases, Carbopol 940 and polyethylene glycols. The release rates can be rationalized in terms of the physicochem. properties of the solutes and the bases in which they are dissolved/dispersed. Selected formulations were placed on the shaved skin on the back area of the ear of male lop rabbits. Plasma samples were taken for the subsequent 7 h period and assayed for salicylate. The concn. of salicylate in the plasma was related to the in vitro release rate and hence the physicochem. properties of the diffusant.

L12 ANSWER 79 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:605199 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:205199

TITLE: Ointment containing urea peroxide

INVENTOR(S): Sandor, Toma; Toader, Filomena; Maties, Ana

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Intreprinderarea de Antibiotice, Rom.

SOURCE: Rom., 2 pp.

CODEN: RUXX3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Romanian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 89259	B1	19860315	RO 1984-114092	19840328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RO 1984-114092 19840328

AB An ointment contains 10-25% urea peroxide and 2-5% salicylic acid incorporated into a water-washable nonionic ointment base. The ointment is useful in the treatment of skin diseases, esp. eczema and pityriasis versicolor. An ointment contained polyethylene glycol 400 20, polyethylene glycol 1500 48, ethoxylated lanolin 10, urea peroxide 20, and salicylic acid 2 g.

L12 ANSWER 80 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:521102 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:121102

TITLE: Compositions for treating viral skin diseases

INVENTOR(S): Morton, Oswald

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim International G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Brit. US Pat. Appl., 5 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2179858	A1	19870318	GB 1985-21974	19850904
GB 2179858	B2	19891108		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1985-21974 19850904

AB Topical compns. for treatment of viral skin infections contain a nonspecific antiviral nucleoside analog and a keratolytic agent. The compns. can also contain a skin penetration agent. A clear gel compn. contains idoxuridine 5, salicylic acid 2, Klucel HF (hydroxypropyl cellulose) 2.5, DMSO 65, Macrogol 300 (polyethylene glycol) 18, and water 9.5 wt.-%.

L12 ANSWER 137 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:474688 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:74688
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:13772d-f
 TITLE: Skin-protective compositions
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industry, Romania
 SOURCE: 4 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 933668	19630808	GB		
FR 102261		FR		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RO 19601014
 AB A mixt. contg. 860 g. of a 0.25% aq. soln. of polyoxyethylated isoctylphenol (about 10 oxyethyl groups/mol.), 40 g. glycerol, and 77.4 g. cryst. AlCl₃·6H₂O was added to 100 g. poly(vinyl alcohol). The mixt. was stirred with reflux in a water bath at 80-100 degree until a viscous liquid was obtained. When this was applied to the skin, a soft, durable elastic layer was produced on drying, which allowed sweating to occur. The compn. resisted the action of org. liquids, oils, tars, and concd. mineral acids. Protection was afforded against dust and aerosols of Pb, alkalies, and insecticides. Other ingredients could be added, e.g. EtOH to speed drying, Al₂(OH)·5Cl as an antiperspirant and bacteriostatic, and gelatin to assist skin adhesion.

L12 ANSWER 139 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:67208 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:67208
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:12778g-i,12779a
 TITLE: Inactivation of cosmetic preservatives by nonionic surface active compounds
 AUTHOR(S): Evans, W. P.
 SOURCE: Groupe recherches prod. superficiellement actifs, Colloq., Se, Paris (1959) 117-25
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB The inactivation of preservatives such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid (I) and phenols by nonionic surface active agents is due to solubilization in the micelles of the surface-active agent. The system was investigated by potentiometric titration and detn. of the temp. of the cloud point. The latter was found preferable to the current method of detn. of max. concn. of preservative required to give a turbidity. A purified octylphenol condensate (II) with 8.5 moles of ethylene oxide was the nonionic agent. Above 3 1/2% II, the apparent solv. of I is shown to be greater than in H₂O alone, but below this concn. the turbidity which appears is shown to be II that is salted out, since lowering the temp. to 2 degree. gives a clear soln. Potentiometric titration of 0.01M I in 0.03M, 0.10M, and 0.20M II gives a series of curves meeting at the neutral point, but displaced to a higher pH on the acid side as the concn. of II is increased. When polyethylene glycol (mol. wt. 400) is used in place of II, no displacement of the curve is obtained, indicating that the effect is not due to H bonding with the polyether O. Two possibilities are considered: a complex is formed between I and II, or un-ionized I dissolves in the micelles of II. Attempts to obtain consts. for complex formation and partition between H₂O and micelles, show that only the latter is approx. const. Since un-ionized I is generally considered the active agent, redn. in concn. of un-ionized I in the H₂O causes the inactivation.

L12 ANSWER 138 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:35422 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:35422
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:6090d-e
 TITLE: Effect of Triton WR-1339 on experimental allergic encephalomyelitis in guinea pigs
 AUTHOR(S): Patnode, Robert A.; Klepper, Charlyce A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Oklahoma Med. Center, Oklahoma City
 SOURCE: Intern. Arch. Allergy Appl. Immunol. (1962), 21, 221-8
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Triton WR-1339, whether administered intracerebrally in a single dose or subcutaneously in single or multiple doses, has no effect on the development of exptl. allergic encephalomyelitis in guinea pigs. The dosage levels used were within the range of those shown to be capable of suppressing both tuberculin skin hypersensitivity and the in vitro cytolysis of tuberculin-sensitive leukocytes by tuberculin. The skin reactions that accompany allergic encephalomyelitis have certain features suggesting delayed-type hypersensitivity to central nervous system tissue. The results thus suggest the possibility that these reactions differ somehow from classical tuberculin reactions.

L12 ANSWER 140 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:64719 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:64719
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:12493h-i,12494a
 TITLE: The effect of various ointment bases on the percutaneous absorption of salicylates. I. Effect of type of ointment base
 AUTHOR(S): Stolar, Moise E.; Rossi, G. Victor; Barr, Martin
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Philadelphia Coll. of Pharm. and Sci., Philadelphia, PA
 SOURCE: J. Am. Pharm. Assoc. (1960), 49, 144-7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB A procedure is described for the study of the percutaneous absorption of drugs utilizing the intact rabbit skin. Salicylic acid (I) was most effectively absorbed from hydrophilic ointment (II) and, in decreasing order, from hydrophilic petrolatum contg. H₂O (III), petrolatum (IV), and polyethylene glycol ointment (V). Na salicylate was absorbed to the greatest extent from II, although the degree of absorption was considerably less than that for I, and was not absorbed at all from III, IV, and V.

L12 ANSWER 133 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:434783 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:34783
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:6237f-g
 TITLE: Food additives. Cross-linked polyester resins
 AUTHOR(S): Anon.
 SOURCE: Federal Register (1965), 30, 7519-20
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB cf. CA 62, 3317b. The previous regulation under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is revised to add the following as components of the title materials intended for contact with food:
 azodisisobutyronitrile as a catalyst; butyl benzyl phthalate (contg. not more than 1% of dibenzyl phthalate) and MeOH as solvents for inhibitors, accelerators, and catalysts; and poly(oxyethylene) ethers of 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (contg. an av. of 2-7.5 moles of propylene oxide) as a polyhydric alc. in place of 1,1'-isopropylidenediphenol-phenyleneoxy)di-2-propanol. The net CHCl₃-sol. extractives must not exceed 0.1 mg./sq. in. of food-contact surface when tested with H₂O or 50% EtOH. The total nonvolatile extractives must not exceed 0.1 mg./sq. in. when tested with heptane.

L12 ANSWER 134 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:24725 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:24725
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:4451a-c
 TITLE: High-wet-modulus cellulose fibers
 INVENTOR(S): Carney, Rufus T.; Geyer, Charles J., Jr.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FMC Corp.
 SOURCE: 21 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 643635	US	19640601	BE	19630226

PRIORITY APPN. INFO.: AB Fibers with a wet modulus of 10-20 and which are not easily fibrillated are made by spinning viscose contg. an amine into a bath with low acid and salt concn. and contg. ZnSO₄. The fibers have improved carding behavior and can be mercerized or dimensionally stabilized in blends with cotton. Viscose contg. cellulose 4-9, NaOH 5-10, and CS₂ 30% based on the cellulose wt. and with a salt figure of 7-12 is spun into a bath at 10-40.degree. contg. H₂SO₄ 5-10, Na₂SO₄ 9-20, and ZnSO₄ 2.5-7%. The filaments are drawn 125-160% in a cascade bath contg. H₂SO₄ 3, Na₂SO₄ 5, and ZnSO₄ 1.5% at 85-100.degree.. After being cut, the fibers are treated with acid to dissolve the Zn-a complex that is formed with the amine. Thus, viscose contg. cellulose 6, NaOH 7, and CS₂ 34% based on the cellulose wt. was aged for 12 hrs. at 18.degree. and 3.3% Me₂NH and 1.7% of a polyethylene glycol phenol ether contg. an av. of 15 ethylene oxide units per mole phenol were added. The viscose was spun at a salt figure of 8, a ball fall of 60-75 sec., a total S of 1.6-1.7, and a xanthate S of 1.1-1.2% through a spinneret with 0.0635mm. holes into a bath contg. H₂SO₄ 1.5, Na₂SO₄ 11, and ZnSO₄ 4% at 30.degree. to form a tow contg. 12,000 filaments of 1.5 denier. The tow was passed at 25 m./min. into a bath made by dilg. part of the spinning bath and which contained H₂SO₄ 3, ZnSO₄ 1.5, and Na₂SO₄ 5% at 95.degree. where it was drawn about 140%. The filaments were cut into 39.7-mm. lengths and treated for 15 min. at 96.degree. with a soln. contg. 1% H₂SO₄ to remove the dimethylidithiocarbamate formed by the amine. The fibers were washed, desulfurized, bleached, and dried. They had the following properties: tenacity (wet) 3.4 and (dry) 5.00 g./denier, elongation (wet) 17 and (dry) 15%, transverse swelling 45.1%, wet modulus. for 5% extension 15, wet rigidity factor 20.0, water flow no. 9.85 (Battista, et al., CA 48, 1674c), single-fiber bending strength 115,000 cycles, circular section, 30% skin, and no fibrillation.

L12 ANSWER 135 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:423414 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:23414
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:4097b-c
 TITLE: Use of the triethanolammonium salts of several alkyl sulfates as dermatologic vehicles
 AUTHOR(S): King, James C.; Sheffield, William J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Texas, Austin
 SOURCE: J. Pharm. Sci. (1965), 54(6), 879-83
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The triethanolammonium salts of dodecyl (m. 139-40.degree.), tetradecyl (m. 110-11.1.degree.), hexadecyl (m. 79.5-81.degree.), and octadecylsulfuric acid (m. 86-6.5.degree.) were prep'd. in 50% yield by adding a soln. of the corresponding crude alkyl sulfate in CCl₄ to triethanolamine until neutralized, adding an equal vol. of Me₂CO, cooling to -20.degree., filtering the ppt. through a sintered-glass funnel, and recrystg. from boiling Me₂CO. Formulations were prep'd. with varying ams. of the salts, the corresponding alcs. and propylene glycol and were satisfactory bases for topical preps. contg. salicylic acid, resorcinol, sulfadiazine, iodochlorhydroxyquin, and S. Release of medicaments compared favorably with conventional polyethylene glycol and white petrolatum bases.

L12 ANSWER 136 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:491834 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:91834
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:15939a-b
 TITLE: Urinary excretion of salicylic acid after percutaneous application
 AUTHOR(S): Wuerbach, G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Akad., Erfurt, Germany
 SOURCE: Dermatol. Wochschr. (1964), 149(24), 609-13
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB Polyethylene glycol ointment bases permitted little cutaneous absorption of salicylic acid after topical application; petrolatum, Eucerin e aqua, and Lanette ointment permitted greater absorption as detd. by urinary excretion.

L12 ANSWER 125 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:70579 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:70579
 TITLE: Emulsifiable oils
 INVENTOR(S): Selle, Hans D.; Wienke, Heinz; Dorfel, Klaus
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VEB Berlin Kosmetik
 SOURCE: Brit., 2 pp.
 CODEN: BRXXAA
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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GB 1176437	19700101	GB	19681106	

AB Emulsifiable oils which when mixed with water yield finely dispersed and stable emulsions particularly suitable for cosmetic purposes consist of mixts. of animal or vegetable oils with a conventional emulsifier, viz. an ethoxylated surfactant and an epoxidized fatty acid triglyceride such as may be prepd. by treatment of unsatd. fat acid triglycerides, e.g. soya bean oil, with org. peracids. In an example, 4 parts of ethoxylated octylphenol (1 mole octylphenol + 6 moles ethylene oxide) are mixed with 4 parts of an epoxidized soya bean oil (acid No. 1, iodine No. 8, epoxide 0, 5.8%) and 92 parts sesame oil are then added. The mixt. is filtered if necessary and on pouring into water spontaneously forms a milky emulsion which shows no signs of creaming for 10 hr. On omission of the epoxidized oil, the emulsifier sep. in 2-4 hr.

L12 ANSWER 126 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:423550 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:22550
 TITLE: Copolymers of ethylenically unsaturated compounds and unsaturated surfactants
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
 SOURCE: Fr., 7 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXAK
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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FR 1541974		19681011	GB	19661026

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AB The title compds., useful as thickeners for detergents, natural and synthetic rubber latexes, and in the prepn. of impregnation agents for textiles, adhesives, and cosmetics, were prepd. by copolymp. ethylenically unsatd. monomers with an unsatd. surfactant. Thus, a soln. of 25 parts maleic anhydride (I) and 10 parts polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether (II) in 87 parts PhMe was heated for 20 min. with Me vinyl ether (III) gas, 0.3 part azobisisobutyronitrile added, the mixt. stirred at 80.degree. during which III was injected, the suspension filtered, the polymer washed with PhMe and Et2O and dried to give 48 parts of solid I-II-III copolymer (IV). IV (16 parts) was dissolved in 200 parts hot water at pH 7 and dild. with 320 parts H2O; to the resulting soln. (A) with a viscosity of 20.5 cp., 4 parts polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether (V) was added to give a mixt. having a viscosity of 110 cp. Addn. of 55-60 parts V to soln. A decreased the viscosity to 48 cp. Soln. A (200 parts) was treated with 60 parts of a 5% Tropol soln. to give a product with a viscosity of 54 cp. Other copolymerizable monomers used were acrylic acid, acrylamide, vinylpyrrolidinone, Me methacrylate, styrene, ethylene, propylene, isobutylene, Et vinyl ether, iso-Bu vinyl ether, vinyl acetate, allyl acetate, vinyl chloride, or vinyltoluene. Other unsatd. surfactants used were polyethylene glycol monoallyl mono(octylphenyl) ether, polyethylene glycol monoallyl monocetyl ether, polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) monovinyl ether, poly(ethylene oxide-propylene oxide) monoallyl monoisoctyl ether, polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether methacrylate ester, polyethylene glycol monocetyl ether maleate ester and polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether itaconate ester. The copolymp. was carried out in C6H6, C2H4Cl2, CH2Cl2, cyclohexane, or heptane in the presence of Bz2O2, lauroyl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, di-iso-Pr peroxydicarbonate, or (NH4)2S2O8.

L12 ANSWER 127 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:499372 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:99372
 TITLE: Influence of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) on the percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate from ointments
 AUTHOR(S): Stelzer, Joseph M., Jr.; Colaizzi, John L.; Wurdack, Paul J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. of Pharm., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1968), 57(10), 1732-7
 CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Me2SO (15 wt. %) was incorporated into selected ointment bases contg. 10% salicylic acid or 11.6% Na salicylate. Percutaneous absorption was studied by detg. salicylate blood levels in New Zealand white rabbits at regular intervals for 8 hrs. following application of the ointment to the shaved intact skin and confinement by a specially designed bandage. Me2SO in hydrophilic ointment and hydrophilic petrolatum produced more rapid drug absorption and higher salicylate blood levels than the control systems. Polyethylene glycol ointment and a poly(oxyethylene) (20) stearyl ether gel with Me2SO did not produce any significant change in the absorption pattern. The salicylate blood levels obtained from percutaneous absorption of Na salicylate in hydrophilic ointment contg. Me2SO were lower than with control systems. In the case of hydrophilic petrolatum, there were no significant differences in absorption patterns of Na salicylate with or without Me2SO. Na salicylate did not appear to be absorbed from polyethylene glycol ointment whether or not Me2SO was included.

L12 ANSWER 128 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:446052 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:46052
 TITLE: Diffusion of salicylic acid within certain dermatologic vehicles
 AUTHOR(S): Wood, J. A.; Pavlovich, N. L.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Can.
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1968), 3(1), 1-4

CODEN: CNPJA2; ISSN: 0008-4190

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The rate of diffusion of salicylic acid-7-14C (I) within a semisolid medium was detd. by using a diffusion cell which provided replicate columns through which I is permitted to diffuse. Thus, 25 g. stearyl alc. and 25 g. liq. petrolatum were heated to 75.degree.. The nonlabeled salicylic acid (II) was added to the hot phase. I (5 nCi), dissolved in C6H6, was added to the oil phase. Surfactants (5-10 g.), such as polyoxyethyleneated lauryl alc. or polyoxyethylene sorbitan monopalmitate, were mixed with 12 g. propylene glycol and 28-33 g. H2O, heated to 75.degree., added to the oil phase, and stirred until the ointment congealed. After 24 hrs., the ointment was exand. for diffusion. The results were compared with those of a hydrophilic ointment free of medicament. The rate of diffusion of medicament was found to vary among various surfactants, with various concns. of surfactants employed as the emulsifier for the vehicle. A change in the oil to H2O ratio altered the rate of diffusion. Placing a cellophane membrane across the path of the diffusing I reduced its rate of diffusion.

L12 ANSWER 113 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:110457 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:110457
 TITLE: Formulation and skin permeability parameters
 of drug penetration
 AUTHOR(S): Zecchi, V.; Rodriguez, L.; Cini, M.; Viti, V.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. Chim. Farm. Tossicol., Univ. Bologna, Bologna,
 Italy
 SOURCE: Farmaco, Edizione Pratica (1978), 33(1), 34-40
 CODEN: FRPPAO; ISSN: 0430-0912
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Italian
 AB Equations are given and theor. considerations are described which govern
 the release of drugs from topical vehicles and their penetration into the
 skin. As a model of these general considerations,
 salicylic acid was applied to the human forearm in a
 polyethylene glycol 400 [25322-68-3]-based ointment and
 in a water-in-oil emulsion ointment, and the decrease of drug concn. in
 the vehicles was measured as a function of time. The former ointment gave
 lower values than the latter for all of the following parameters:
 permeability coeff. of the skin to the drug, diffusion coeff. of
 the drug in the vehicle, and energy of activation of the diffusion of the
 drug in the vehicle. The factor limiting the penetration of
 acetylsalicylic acid through the skin was diffusion through the
 cutaneous barrier, and the release process was controlled by the partition
 coeff. of the drug between the stratum corneum and the vehicle and by the
 concn. of the drug in the vehicle.

L12 ANSWER 114 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:99982 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:99982
 TITLE: Decontamination of the skin of swine
 following phenol exposure: a comparison of
 the relative efficacy of water versus
 polyethylene glycol/industrial
 methylated spirits
 AUTHOR(S): Pullin, T. G.; Pinkerton, M. N.; Johnston, R. V.;
 Kilian, D. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dow Chem. USA, Freeport, TX, USA
 SOURCE: Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (1978), 43(1),
 199-206
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Evaluation of water vs. polyethylene glycol-300
 [25322-68-3]/industrial methylated spirits (PEG-300/IMS) in
 decontaminating the skin of swine following acute phenol
 [108-95-2] exposure showed no essential difference in the efficacies of
 the 2 solvents. Phenol was applied at the dose of 500 mg/kg,
 over 35-40% of the surface area, and left in place 1 min. The animals
 were decontaminated for 15 min with either a PEG-300/IMS swabbing
 procedure or a plain-water shower. Animals similarly exposed, but not
 decontaminated, were used as controls. Results were judged in terms of
 absorbed phenol, measured as plasma phenol concns., by
 gas chromatog. Because water is usually the more readily available of the
 2 solvents, decontamination with water appears to be the emergency
 procedure of choice following acute phenol exposure.

L12 ANSWER 115 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:34210 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:34210
 TITLE: Effect of nonionic surfactants on percutaneous
 absorption of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate in
 the presence of dimethyl sulfoxide
 AUTHOR(S): Shen, Wu-Wei; Danti, August G.; Bruscato, Frank N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm. Health Sci., Northeast Louisiana Univ.,
 Monroe, LA, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1976), 65(12),
 1780-3
 CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Fifteen nonionic surfactants, 10% (wt/wt), were each incorporated into
 white petrolatum USP ointment base contg. 10% (wt/wt) salicylic
 acid [69-72-7] or 11.6% (wt/wt) salicylate [69-72-7] with 10%
 (wt/wt) dimethyl sulfoxide [67-68-5]. Percutaneous absorption was detd.
 from blood salicylate levels in New Zealand white rabbits at regular
 intervals for 8 h following application of the ointment. Percutaneous
 absorption of salicylic acid was increased
 significantly when sorbitan monopalmitate [26266-57-9], sorbitan trioleate
 [26266-58-0], poloxamer 231 [9003-11-6], poloxamer 182 [9003-11-6],
 polyoxyethylene 4 lauryl ether [5274-68-0],
 polyoxyethylene 2 oleyl ether [9004-98-2], or polyoxyl 8 stearate
 [9004-99-3] was added to the ointment contg. dimethyl sulfoxide,
 salicylic acid, and white petrolatum. Percutaneous
 absorption of Na salicylate was increased significantly when sorbitan
 monolaurate [1338-39-2], sorbitan monopalmitate, or poloxamer 182 was
 added to the ointment contg. dimethyl sulfoxide, sodium salicylate, and
 white petrolatum.

L12 ANSWER 116 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:107127 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:107127
 TITLE: Decontamination procedures for skin exposed
 to phenolic substances
 AUTHOR(S): Brown, Vernon K. H.; Box, Valerie L.; Simpson, Barry
 J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Tunstall Lab., Shell Res. Ltd., Sittingbourne/Kent, UK
 SOURCE: Archives of Environmental Health (1975), 30(1), 1-6
 CODEN: AEHLAU; ISSN: 0003-9896
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Spraying or swabbing with a mixt. of polyethylene glycol
 [25322-68-3] 300 and industrial methylated spirits (2:1 vol./vol.)
 substantially reduced mortality, systemic effects, and skin
 burns in rats resulting from skin contamination by
 phenol [108-95-2], cumene hydroperoxide [80-15-9], or
 phenol/acetone cleavage product. The mixt. did not cause eye
 irritation.

L12 ANSWER 109 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:620891 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:220891

TITLE: Preparation for local treatment of acne vulgaris and beautifying the skin

INVENTOR(S): Kloss, Josef

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2712070	A1	19780928	DE 1977-2712078	19770317
ZA 7801130	A	19780228	ZA 1978-1130	19780227
NL 7802482	A	19780919	NL 1978-2482	19780307
GB 1588112	A	19810415	GB 1978-9215	19780308
JP 53145923	A2	19781219	JP 1978-27822	19780313
JP 56022847	B4	19810527		
US 4189487	A	19800219	US 1978-886820	19780315
BE 854975	A1	19780717	BE 1978-186001	19780316
AU 7834198	A1	19790920	AU 1978-34198	19780316
AU 515863	B2	19810507		
CA 1095413	A1	19810210	CA 1978-299236	19780316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1977-2712078	19770317
			DE 1977-2752134	19771122

AB Compns. for local treatment of acne vulgaris and for beautification of the skin comprise 0.05-4% of a pyridinaldehyde or 6-methyl-2-pyridinaldehyde in solns., creams or lotions also contg. preservatives such as butylated phenols and tocopherols and/or perfumes. For example, a compn. contained 3-pyridinaldehyde (I) [500-22-1] 0.5, phenylethyl aic. 20.0, benzyl aic. 10.0, Et lactate 30.0, polyethylene glycol 400 20.0, perfume 2.0 and 96% EtOH to 100.0 mL. When applied to the skin of an acne patient twice a day for 8 days, this compn. decreased and/or completely abolished pimples, comedo, and itchy irritation, and relaxed the taut feeling of the skin.

L12 ANSWER 111 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:430595 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:30595

TITLE: Cosmetic composition

INVENTOR(S): Caldini, Oresti; Meucci, Sandro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societa Italo-Britannica L. Manetti-H. Roberts e C., Italy

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 23 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2749960	A1	19780511	DE 1977-2749960	19771108
DE 2749960	B2	19800417		
CH 628810	A	19820331	CH 1977-12897	19771024
GB 1591852	A	19810624	GB 1977-44930	19771028
ZA 7706646	A	19780927	ZA 1977-6646	19771107
CA 1106286	A1	19810804	CA 1977-290325	19771107
NL 7712303	A	19780510	NL 1977-12303	19771108
JP 53059037	A2	19780527	JP 1977-134036	19771108
FR 2369867	A1	19780602	FR 1977-33606	19771108
FR 2369867	B1	19820604		
US 4272516	A	19810609	US 1979-43819	19790530
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 1976-52071	19761108
			US 1977-847024	19771031

AB Hair reactivating compns. contain 5-33.3% benzyl aic. [100-51-6] as absorption activator. Thus, a compn. contg. PhCH₂OH 12, nicotinyl aic. 0.5, resorcinol 0.5, propylene glycol 4, Polysorbate 80 1, polyethylene glycol 600 2, perfume 1, 95% EtOH 47.5 and H₂O 31.5%, applied daily for 4 wk, gave a 45-55% decrease in the amt. of hair removed by combing. A similar compn., not contg. PhCH₂OH, gave 40-5% decrease in hair loss.

L12 ANSWER 110 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:65130 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:65130

TITLE: The characterization of cosmetic ingredients by NMR

AUTHOR(S): Yokouchi, Michio; Nishiya, Hiroshi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Shiseido Co., Japan

SOURCE: Journal of SCCJ (1976), 10(1-2), 49-56

CODEN: JOSCDQ; ISSN: 0387-5253

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB NMR spectroscopic methods are presented for the routine anal. of raw materials for cosmetics. The methods for the characterization of paraffin hydrocarbons, higher alics. and higher fatty acids, polyethylene oxide condensate [25322-68-3], nonionic surfactants and silicone oils are described. The methods are esp. useful for trimethylsilyl derivs. in the dtn. of the av. chain length of higher alics., higher fatty acids and polyethylene oxide condensate and the dtn. of the av. moles of ethoxylation of polyethylene glycol and polyethylene oxide condensate. In addn. the application of NMR to the dtn. of the water content of sorbitol [50-70-4] solns. and of a compn. contg. resorcinol monoacetate [102-29-4], are presented.

L12 ANSWER 112 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:177236 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:177236

TITLE: Composition based on salicylic acid and a corticoid

INVENTOR(S): Viret, Jacques

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe d'Etudes et d'Exploitation de Marques et Brevets (SEMS), Fr.

SOURCE: Belg., 9 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 859101	A1	19780116	BE 1977-56288	19770928
FR 2366840	A1	19780505	FR 1976-30090	19761006
FR 2366840	B1	19790223		
FR 2379285	A2	19780901	FR 1977-3480	19770208
FR 2379285	B2	19810116		
DE 2744826	A1	19780413	DE 1977-2744826	19771005
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1976-30090	19761006
			FR 1977-3480	19770208

AB Compns. for treating skin disorders comprise salicylic acid (I) [69-72-7] and at least 1 corticosteroid in a suitable excipient. For example, an ointment was formulated contg. I 1, betamethasone [378-44-9] 0.04, glycol stearate-polyethylene glycol stearate 18, lauropalmitostearicpolyoxyethylene glyceride 3, petrolatum 8, Me Na p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, and water q.s.p. 100 g.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:89970 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:89970

TITLE: Topical cosmetics containing phenols and hydroquinone glycosides for lightening the skin color

INVENTOR(S): Asahara, Tomohisa; Toyoda, Hidekazu; Tamaoki, Shuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKKXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61227516	A2	19861009	JP 1985-68812	19850401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-68812 19850401				

AB Topical cosmetics contain phenols (R₁ = H, R₂ = Me, Et, alkoxy, etc.; R₁ = OR₃ (R₃ = C₁-20 fatty acid residue), R₂ = Me, Et, aliph. hydrocarbyl) and ROCH₂OH (R = sugar residue). The cosmetics are stable and effective in lightening the skin. Thus, an emulsion was prep'd. contg. polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 1.0, silicone WF-96 2.0, paraffin oil 3.0, propylene glycol 5.0, glycerin 2.0, EtOH 5.0, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3, 2-hydroxypropyl cellulose 0.1, 2-aminomethylpropohol 0.1, hydroquinone monomethyl ether 0.01, hydroquinone .beta.-D-glucoside 1.0, preservative and perfume q.s., and H₂O to 100% by wt.

L12 ANSWER 82 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:55655 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:55655

TITLE: Topical formulations containing proteins and hydroquinone derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Asahara, Tomohisa; Toyoda, Hidekazu; Tamaoki, Shuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKKXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61227512	A2	19861009	JP 1985-68808	19850401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-68808 19850401				

AB Topical formulations contain proteins, protein hydrolyzates, and p-RO-phenol where R = pentose, hexose, amino sugar, uronic acid residue, etc. The formulations stimulate metab. in the skin and maintain moisture in epidermal tissues. Thus, a skin lotion contains EtOH 8.0, Na 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate 2.0, polyoxyethylene oleyl alc. ether 1.8, hydroquinone-.beta.-D-glucose 0.1, collagen 0.5, pullulan 0.05, jojoba oil 0.5, KOH 0.015, Na3EDTA 0.01, a perfume 0.1, and H₂O to 100% by wt.

L12 ANSWER 83 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:9369 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:9369

TITLE: Composition for transdermal drug delivery

INVENTOR(S): Reeve, Richard; Lundmark, Larry; Kapsner, Timothy

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnetonka, Inc., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 196632	A1	19861008	EP 1986-104255	19860327
EP 196632	B1	19901219		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
CA 1280111 A1 19910212 CA 1986-505138 19860326
AT 59143 E 19910115 AT 1986-104255 19860327

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1985-719335 19850403
EP 1986-104255 19860327

AB The gelation reaction product of an org. polysaccharide gum, polyethylene glycol, and 2-, 3-, or 4-hydroxybenzoic acid was used for transdermal drug delivery. The gel mixt. also contained a solubilized drug and was adhesive to skin while having structural integrity. Thus, salicylic acid 15% Sterculia gum 35, PEG-6 24.9, and Quaternium 15 0.2% were combined and heated to form a gel which was tacky and pliant and maintained structural integrity. After 12 wk treatment with this compn., 85% of warts on humans were cured and/or improved, compared to 40% improvement for treatment using a control contg. Sterculia gum 35, propylene glycol 5.7 and H₂O 7.5%.

L12 ANSWER 84 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:573770 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:173770

TITLE: Epoxy resin spherical microparticles

INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKKXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61087721	A2	19860506	JP 1984-170347	19840817
JP 63052047	B4	19881017		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-170347 19840817

AB Microparticles prep'd. from an epoxy compd. emulsion and a water-sol. amine hardener at <24.degree. have av. particle size 0.1-500 .mu.m. and are useful as fillers and reinforcing agents for rubbers and plastics and matting agents, fillers, and reinforcing agents for coatings, inks, adhesives, and cosmetics, etc. Thus, a mixt. of 10 g Epikote 828, 5 phr (Noigen EA-137), and 6 cm³ water was stirred, mixed with the same equiv (of Epikote 828) N-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine in 8 cm³ water, and cured 1 day at 18.degree. and 4 days at 25.degree. to give spherical particles having av. particle size 11.0 .mu.m.

L12 ANSWER 105 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:169042 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:169042

TITLE: Measurement of the effective HLB value of nonionic surfactants by titration with phenol

AUTHOR(S): Marzall, Lesek

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. No. 09068, Swiecia, Pl-86170, Pol.

SOURCE: Parfumerie und Kosmetik (1979), 60(12), 444-8

CODEN: PAKOAL ISSN: 0031-1952

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB A procedure based on titr. with phenol [108-95-2] was developed and applied to the deth. of the effective HLB value of nonionic surfactants in the presence of various additives. Thus, a mixt. contg. 1.75 mass% Arkopal 11 [9016-45-9], and H2O to 100.00 gave the following values [additive, mass-%, change in phenol index value (ml) per mass-% additive, change in phenol index value (ml) given]: EtOH, 10.00, +0.34, +3.4; $\text{NaCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ CH2OH, 10.0, +0.17, +1.1; glycerol, 10.0, -0.09, -0.9. Similarly, the system contg. Serdok NES 8 [52504-14-0], polyethylene glycol 400, sorbitol, and H2O was studied. The no. of the ml phenol soln. at the end point (phenol index) in a given homologous series of surfactants increases linearly with the HLB value of nonionics.

L12 ANSWER 106 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:496628 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:96628

TITLE: Antibacterial skin pharmaceuticals

INVENTOR(S): Kusano, Keigo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKOKAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 54041333	A2	19790402	JP 1977-104732	19770902

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1977-104732 19770902

AB Antibacterial skin pharmaceuticals were prep'd. from aminocarboxylic acid-type surfactants, ethylenepolyamineacetic acid Na salts, poly(oxyethylene) derivs. $[\text{R}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NH}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})_3-\text{m} = 1-3, \text{R} = \text{alkyl}]$, and $\text{R}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$. Thus $\text{R}_1\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ($\text{R}_1 = \text{lauryl}$) [6843-97-6] 15, polyethylene glycol stearyl ether Na phosphate [69980-69-4] 5, polyethylene glycol palmityl ether Na sulfate [36348-64-8] 5, ethylenediaminediaceitic acid di-Na salt [38014-29-8] 0.1, and purified H2O 74 parts were mixed with a propeller type stirrer at 45. degree. for 40 min to give a light yellow liq., which inhibited the growth of *Escherichia coli* in 5 min vs. 10 min required by aq. phenol solns.

L12 ANSWER 107 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:449217 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:49217

TITLE: Systemic absorption of topical salicylic acid

AUTHOR(S): Birmingham, B. K.; Greene, D. S.; Rhodes, C. T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Univ. Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, 02881, USA

SOURCE: International Journal of Dermatology (1979), 18(3), 228-31

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: IJDEBB; ISSN: 0011-9059

LANGUAGE: English

AB The systemic absorption of salicylic acid (I)

[69-72-7] in humans following topical application in either hydrophilic ointment or polyethylene glycol 400 vehicle was minimal, but measurable levels (8 mg/dl) were attained when the stratum corneum was removed prior to application of the drug in hydrophilic ointment. A one-compartment open model with first order absorption and elimination processes was fitted to the plasma I concns. as a function of time. Computer simulations predict that plasma I levels assoc'd. with toxicity in some patients may be present after repetitive application of the drug in hydrophilic ointment.

L12 ANSWER 108 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:142079 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:142079

TITLE: Antikeratolizing cosmetic compositions

INVENTOR(S): Kuriyama, Shojiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKOKAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 53145925	A2	19781219	JP 1977-59616	19770523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 61000801 B4 19860111 JP 1977-59616 19770523

AB Antikeratolytic cosmetic compns. contg. salicylic acid [69-72-7], polyhydric alcs., higher alcs., dibenzylidene-D-sorbitol [32647-67-9], surfactants and thickening agents are nonirritating to skin. Thus, a prepn. consists of salicylic acid 2, propylene glycol 40, oleyl alc. 50, dibenzylidene-D-sorbitol 2, hydroxypropyl cellulose 2 and polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 3 parts with addn. of colors and perfumes to 100 parts. The compns. are solid and transparent, and were stable at room temp. for 6 mo. The prepns. were effective in controlling skin keratinization in 38 of 40 human subjects (including 20 males and 20 females) tested.

L12 ANSWER 41 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:287417 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:1683

TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions containing phenol
antiseptics and anionic or nonionic surfactants
INVENTOR(S): Kato, Yoji; Miyano, Nobuo; Mizuno, Kazuhiro; Yamagami, Yoshiro; Kurimoto, Kyoko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taihoo Tokunosu K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JXXXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10120507	A2	19980512	JP 1996-315374	19961023

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-315374 1996-287306 19961011

AB The compns. have less odor and low toxicity on skin are useful for eradication of resistant microorganisms in total (environmental) sanitation. A compn. contg. β -phenoxy- α -cresol 10, Na alkylbenzenesulfonate 10, propylene glycol 60, and H₂O 20 wt.% inhibited growth of *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, etc., and also effective against *Serratia marcescens* and *Pseudomonas maltophilia* which were resistant to benzalkonium chloride.

L12 ANSWER 42 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:274843 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:32339

TITLE: Skin preparations for acne treatment containing terpene alcohols
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Ikuo; Suzuki, Jun; Arata, Hiroyuki; Hori, Kimihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JXXXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10114648	A2	19980506	JP 1996-287306	19961011

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-287306 19961011

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:32339

AB Skin preps. for prophylaxis and therapy of acne contain α , β -tereq. C₂₀-25 terpene alcs. as active ingredients. The terpene alcs. may be I (dotted line represents optional bond; n = 3-4), II, III, or IV. The preps. may addnl. contain α , β -tereq. I selected from B202, macrolide antibiotics, tetracycline, carotenoids, retinoids, 5, salicylic acid, resorcin, glycyrrhizinic acids, and tocopherols. Terpene alcs. show good absorbability and stability. An antiacne cream was prep'd. from contg. geranylgeraniol, self-emulsifying glycerin monostearate, palm oil, perhydroqsqualene, polyethylene glycol, EDTA, and H₂O.

L12 ANSWER 43 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:268329 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:326337

TITLE: Aqueous, antimicrobial liquid cleaning formulation
INVENTOR(S): Shick, Richard Lee; Wheeler, Claude R., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9817248	A1	19980430	WO 1997-US17700	19970930
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LY, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TR, RU, SE, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5837274	A	19981117	US 1996-735039	19961022
US 9868106	A1	19980515	AU 1998-68106	19970930
AU 714428	B2	20000106		
EP 936900	A2	19990825	EP 1997-954879	19970930
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
BR 9712409	A	19991019	BR 1997-12409	19970930
CN 1233948	A	19991103	CN 1997-198959	19970930
JP 2001502738	T2	20010227	JP 1998-519383	19970930
ZA 9709142	A	19980511	ZA 1997-9142	19971013
KR 2000052685	A	20000825	KR 1999-703471	19990421
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-735039	A 19961022
			WO 1997-US17700	W 19970930

AB An aq., antimicrobial liq. cleaning formulation includes (1) a polymeric deposition aid composed of a mixt. of liq. hydroxyl-terminated urethane polymers in polyethylene glycol; (2) a phenol deriv. antimicrobial agent; and (3) a surfactant system comprising predominantly nonionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants or combinations thereof such that the liq. cleaning formulation provides at least about 10% greater antimicrobial activity than the same formulation without the polymeric deposition aid. A liq. soap contained deionized water 29.2, Ucare JR400 0.2, Miracare MS-1 50, Standamox CAV 4, Topicare PP-15 (PEG-methylene dicyclohexylene diisocyanate copolymer) 1, glycerin 10, DMOM hydantoin 0.4, tetrasodium EDTA 0.1, triclosan 1, Tween-40 3, and fragrance 0.1%.

L12 ANSWER 44 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:147187 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:208800

TITLE: Skin-lightening compositions containing (thio)pyranoloxypheophenol compound
INVENTOR(S): Kawato, Junji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXX02
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9807406	A1	19980226	WO 1996-US13490	19960821
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LX, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9670090	A1	19980306	AU 1996-70090	19960821
AU 728163	B2	20010104		
BR 9612720	A	19990824	BR 1996-12720	19960821
CN 1229354	A	19990922	CN 1996-180451	19960821
EP 952815	A1	19991103	EP 1996-931399	19960821
EP 952815	B1	20020724		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000052359	T2	20000229	JP 1998-510682	19960821
AT 220893	E	20020815	AT 1996-931399	19960821
US 6139854	A	20001031	US 1999-242754	19990222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1996-US13490	W 19960821

AB The present invention relates to a skin-lightening compn. comprising (a) a safe and effective amt. of 4-[(tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-2-yl)oxy]phenol (I) or 4-[(tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-2-yl)oxy]phenol, (b) an av. polarity solvent, (c) a polyhydric alc., (d) a solid fatty alc., (e) a nonionic surfactant, (f) water, and (g) lecithin wherein at least a portion of the above components (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) forms a liq. crystal. An emulsion contained I 3, lecithin 3, polyoxyethylene monostearate 1, cetyl alc. 1, Miglyol 812 15, D- α -tocopherol 0.1, glycerin 5, propylparaben 0.1, methylparaben 0.2, deionized water 69.13, Na metabisulfite 0.09, Na sulfite 0.2, NaOH 0.59, Carbopol 980 1, and benzyl alc. 0.6 1.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT